

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

NEW SERIES No. 5812

大英光緒六年四月廿六日

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1908.

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

BANKS.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID UP Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS 15,120,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies,

TOKIO. CHIEFOO. TIENTSIN. PEKIN. NEWCHWANG. DALNY. PORT ARTHUR. ANTUNG. LIOYANG. MUKDEN. TIE-LING. CHANG-CHUN. HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposit—

For 12 months 5% p.a.

" 6 " 4%

" 1 " 3%

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,150,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,150,000

ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4% per annum.

" 6 " 3%

" 3 " 2%

No. 9 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL 45,000,000 (Ls. 37,50,000).
RESERVE FUND FL 5,378,375
(about £44,800).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samatrang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pekalongan, Pasuruan, Tjilatap, Padang, Medan (Del), Palimbang, Kota Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4%

Do. 3 do. 3%

A. J. L. VAN HOUTEN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [26]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. E. DAVIES,
Manager.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL
SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very best Quality.

Bath to Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Laundry and Dry Cleaning.

Special Terms for Tourists and Parties of Families.

ROB THOMAS, Agent.

THE MANAGER'S AGENT.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

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Shatls.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN:

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, "GOEDEN".....	WEDNESDAY,
GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, Capt. B. Wilhelm	Noon, 15th July.
ANTWERP and HAMBURG	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, "SCHARWORST".....	About WEDNESDAY,
and YOKOHAMA Capt. L. Maass	15th July.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRIS-	
BANE, SYDNEY and MEL. "PRINZ WALDEMAR".....	THURSDAY,
Capt. W. v. Soden	5 P.M., 16th July.
BOURNE.....	
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORMEO".....
Capt. F. Sambill	End of July.

For further particulars apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908.

[18]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TÓURANE Lancelin 6th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS POLYNÉSIEN Mario 7th July, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, ARMAND BEHIC Guioune 20th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS CALEDONIAN Lemonnier 21st July, 1 P.M.
Transhipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £7.10 up to £71.10, 20 hours' railway from Marseille to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseille.

For further particulars apply to

P. NALIN,
ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1908.

[14]

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALLICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUIZZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHIN-WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

NAPLES

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Transpacifique: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND, PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND AND EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER 13 DAYS.

" LONDON and PARIS 20.

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALLICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

AMIRAL EXELMANS 25th July. 1 CEYLAN 26th Nov.
OUESSANT 27th Aug. 1 CORSE 11th Jan.MALTE 12th Oct.
No passengers. Intermediate class and rates of passage.

New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displac., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further particulars apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

[46]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.**HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.**THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI".
SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.
These steamers have excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are lighted throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,
AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH SS COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1908.

Intimation.**THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.****NO. 1 DOCK.**

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

NO. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors.

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 55 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1908. [39]

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
CHILIWONG.	JAVA	First half July	JAPAN	First half July
TJIMAHI.....	SHANGHAI	First half July	JAVA	First half July
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half July	SHANGHAI	First half July
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half July	JAV	Second half July
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half July	JAPAN	Second half July
TJILATJAP....	JAVA	Second half July	SHANGHAI	Second half July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 30th June, 1908. [16]**MESSAGERIES CANTONAISES.****FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.**

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.

Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908. [14]

Dentistry.**Intimations.****TSIN TING.****LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.****STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AUGILLAR STREET.****REASONABLE FEES.**

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1908. [16]

Dr. M. H. GAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

18, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

HONGKONG, 1st April, 1908. [16]

NOTICE

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph," and they are warned against paying more than Ten Cents (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [16]

WEATHER FORECASTS AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.**METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.**

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsui Sin Tau for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards

indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and a CUEM below

indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM

indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and a DRUM below

indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards

indicates Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and a BALL below

indicates Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL

indicates Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and a BALL below

indicates Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicates that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. "Tamar," Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godwin Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. "Tamar."

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green,

indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green

indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red

indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

ADVERTISEMENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCE THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

AND

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It is a well-known fact that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided, by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL"—A tea-spoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT AND CERMIIDE.PRICES PER PINT 60 Cents
" GALLON ... \$2.00A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908. [33]

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the writer's name and address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)
DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to postage. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

MARRIAGE.
On June 24, 1908, at Shanghai, ANDREW EDMUND COLLINS, to Miss MARIA ANGELINA PLACE REMEDIOS.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1908.

CATTLE RAISING AS A SOURCE
OF WEALTH.

The once large trade, conducted between Hongkong and the Philippines, has been a source of concern to the local authorities and those engaged in that profitable trade by the reason of the new laws enacted by the Philippine Government which threatened the existence of that trade. As an important source of wealth cattle raising has long been recognised in the Colony and tentative efforts have been made on the mainland, in the New Territories, with a view of contributing another factor to the prosperity of the port. Similarly, in Siam attention has been directed to the great scope which the country affords for developing and extending its agricultural possibilities. By improved methods of cultivation the rice-crop of the kingdom could be immensely increased annually, and by appointing agriculturists of experience in the different provinces who would be able to give expert advice and direction, various other crops could also be raised which would be a great source of wealth to the country.

More recently cattle raising has been brought under public notice and in introducing the subject the *Stom Free Press* remarks: "This is a very important branch, and one that has not until now received sufficient attention." In many parts of Siam there are thousands and thousands of acres of rich pasture and capable of rearing a hundred

West River Floods.

OVER \$10,000 COLLECTED.

ACTIVITY OF THE BAZAAR COMMITTEE.

times the number of cattle which are raised on them at present. Besides, when we consider the constant draft on the cattle that are, there is every reason to fear that the supply is not keeping pace with the demand, or, in other words, that the number of cattle raised in Siam is fast diminishing. Cattle-dealers say that the supply is becoming scarcer each year, and the price of the animals is becoming higher in proportion. This should not be the case, but on the contrary, the herds of the land should be increasing in numbers, even with supplying the neighbouring markets with prime beef together with abundance for local consumption. Not only cows, but sheep in great numbers, could be raised in Siam. By importing improved breeds of sheep and cows into the country, and by establishing breeding farms, the work of cattle-raising in Siam could be developed to an enormous extent, and made a great source of wealth both to the inhabitants of the country as well as to the Government. The work, of course, will require capital and enterprise to commence with, but there should be found in Siam many rich and enterprising gentlemen who could establish such farms, and assist and encourage the peasantry in the work. The much neglected, but very useful and enduring pony of Siam could also be improved. As a beast of burden and labour its services will always be required in all parts of the country; and in proportion as roads are made in the various provinces connecting the different localities the services of the pony will be in greater demand than ever.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. A. C. Franklin will act as Government Analyst during the absence on leave of Mr. Frank Browne or until further notice, with effect from the 20th ult.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise, provisionally and pending the receipt of His Majesty's exequatur, Mr. Jose Joaquim Loria as Consul for Brazil in Hongkong.

The *China Critic* bears that the C. N. Co.'s Min, so well-known round northern coast ports, has been sold to Messrs. Geo. McBain & Co. and will in future be employed in Southern waters.

We are informed that the manager of the Nederlandse Indische Handelsbank is in receipt of telegraphic advice to the effect that the Bank has declared a dividend of 8% for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

Four warships in port and some of the merchant vessels, including also the American steam-launches were dressed in honour of Independence Day, to-day. The United States Consul-General held a reception in the forenoon.

Mr. A. W. U. Pope, C. I. E., takes over the position of General Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway on July 1. Mr. Pope was sent to the Railway by the Indian Government for three years, and we understand that his services have been obtained for another three years.—N. C. D. News.

THE IRON MERCHANTS' DONATION.
The numerous guilds in Hongkong, as usual, have manifested in no uncertain manner their liberality and co-operative spirit of charity. On the present occasion, the Iron and Metal Guild has donated the sum of \$1,000.

The Chinese at Ipoh, Federated Malay States, have remitted through the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China a sum of \$1,000.

From Cholo, the famous place whence the millions of piculs of rice are milled each year for export from Saigon, the opulent Rice Kings have advised through their Society known as the Fui Shing, a contribution of \$5,000. The order for payment is made on the Nam Pak Hong firm of rice merchants, namely, the Kwong Yun.

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The Chinese at Ipoh, Federated Malay States, have

Intimation.

**W.M.
POWELL,
2d.,**

**ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.**

**Everything
for
Ladies'
and
Children's
Wear.**

Specialists**Tropical
Clothing.****GENTLEMEN'S
DEPARTMENT,
28 Queen's Road****Ideas
for
Summer
Wear.****Coolest
Showrooms
in the
East.**

**W.M. POWELL,
LTD.,
General Drapers,
Furnishers,
Des Voeux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.**

Wednesday, 4th June, 1908

CONSIGNEES.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

H.S. Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Quays of the Hongkong-and-Kowloon-Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th of July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th of July, at 9 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th of July, 1908, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO
Ex.s.s. *Dandolo* from Venice transhipped
at Port Said.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

**MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.**

Hongkong, 29th June, 1908. [6]

**"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,
LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP,
LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"MONTGOMERYSHIRE"

Captain Jackson, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon-Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 6th July, at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th July will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.**

Hongkong, 29th June, 1908. [6]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NUBIA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon-Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optimal Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 7th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

**F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent,**

Hongkong, 1st July, 1908. [7]

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.35 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.35 p.m. to 2.35 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.35 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 4.30 p.m. and

5.15 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers,

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908. [7]

DR. KOCH IN APRIL.

RECEPTION IN TOKYO.

again thank you in the name of the German nation for the reception you have accorded our countrymen. I thank you with all my heart."

A short address of welcome sent by the Minister of Home Affairs, who unfortunately was prevented from coming himself, was read by the Vice-Minister.

Thereupon Baron Takagi, retired General Surgeon in Chief of the Navy, reminded the audience that last year the twenty-fifth anniversary of Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus had been the occasion of forming an international union for preventing and combating tuberculosis, and a large fund had been raised under the name of the Robert-Koch Fund, from which were to be assisted those who were working on this field. It had been largely responded to in Germany, England, Egypt, and many other countries, but Japan was not yet represented. He proposed that Japan should also contribute to this laudable object and that the present committee make the necessary arrangements.

PROFESSOR KOCH'S REPLY.

When the guest of the day rose to reply he was received with loud cheers, long continued. Notwithstanding his 65 years, Professor Koch looks strong and holds himself straight, as a man in the prime of life. His eyes have the thoughtful yet kindly look of the scholar, and he possesses the advantage of a musical voice, while his bearing is that of a man full of his subject, yet modest and unassuming with it. He said:

"It is difficult for me to find words of thanks for the hearty welcome and greeting that has been extended to us. These honours come to me so unexpectedly and fill my heart with such pleasureable emotions that I shall keep them for ever in grateful remembrance. I believe, too, that the honours you have bestowed on me are not for me alone, but, as already remarked by Baron von Mumm, are meant also for German science. With much pleasure I have heard that you also will contribute to the Robert-Koch Fund. I would point out that this institution is not specifically German, but is really international. Experiments and investigations on a large scale are to be made possible by it, and its benefit will be extended to Japan. From this fund means are to be supplied to scientists who work in the investigation and combating of tuberculosis. It gives me satisfaction and joy that the work to which I have dedicated my life has also been of advantage to Japan. But that is not a merit solely to be attributed to me. The scientist can only point out what should be done. How it is to be done must be left to others. But nowhere have I found greater sanitary progress than in Japan. This one can find in certain districts: Plague and cholera have in later years never been able to take firm footing in Japan, though this country is specially exposed to infection from the outside. And notwithstanding that sanitary rules and the laws of infection have been studied and followed by Japanese doctors with the highest intelligence. By such examples, one can see that you do not only know how to learn, but also how to apply this learning. I admire these successes and congratulate you on them, and have no doubt that you will have continued successes in national hygiene."

The speech was received with great applause, and after a short pause, the Professor said that he had been asked by Baron Ishiguro to give a short account of his latest work. He then delivered a most interesting address on the sleeping sickness, referring often to maps and large illustrations made for this purpose. Dr. Kitasato afterwards translated Professor Koch's speech and lecture. (We have obtained a full report and translation of this lecture and shall publish it separately in an early issue.)

With a brief word of thanks, spoken in German, in the name of the gathering by Professor Aoyama, this memorable celebration came to an end at about half-past four.

EVENING PROCEEDINGS.

The evening entertainment took the form of a gala performance at the Kabukiza Theatre, which started from seven o'clock to half-past ten. Once again the foremost men in the world of thought in Japan vied with each other to do honour to the guests of the day, Professor and Mrs. Koch, and a large number of invitations had also been issued to foreign residents. A special feature were the beautiful toilettes of the Japanese ladies, most being in their graceful native costumes. For pleasing colour effect the entertainment could scarcely be surpassed. The theatre, only lately renovated, is itself beautifully decorated, but festooned in coloured lanterns with crossed flags and with the monogram "R.K." the splendour was heightened. All the draperies, with curtains richly embroidered, were in silk, and the dresses worn by the actors were in themselves marvels of art.

In the centre of the first row, before a beautiful flower-arrangement, the seats for Professor and Mrs. Koch had been placed, and around them especially invited guests and many Japanese and foreign ladies. Baroness Osaki, the wife of the Mayor, were on Dr. Koch's right, while Professor Dr. Basie and many other distinguished persons had places near to the special guests.

The proceedings were opened by Baron Takagi, former General-Surgeon in Chief of the Navy and a member of the Upper House, who in a speech delivered in English welcomed Professor Koch and his wife to this place of entertainment. "The arts of the East and West do not meet on the same ground," he said, "but we will give our best to make our guests forget the fatiguing journey, and will feel gratified if the entertainment should be acceptable to them." He then again referred to the proposed plan of contributing to the proposed plan of contributing to the Robert-Koch Fund. There were over 10,000 deaths annually from this dread disease, tuberculosis, and the numbers were still increasing. Though there were hygienic societies in Japan, there were none that made tuberculosis its special study, and he proposed that a society should be formed. This would be an excellent way to show their gratitude to the transcribed document.

The entertainment consisted of four items, the second one, "The Brothers Soga," purely dramatic and wonderfully realistic, while the others, were more pantomimic, with the text, song in recitation by a kind of chorus, while the actors confined themselves to giving expression to the words in measured steps and gestures. In a well-written text-book with artistic cover, the pieces were explained in German, the work of General Staff Surgeon Dr. Mori. The graceful and characteristic movements, expressive action, comic interludes, actors in beautiful rich costumes, with a fine scenic setting, could not but receive the highest appreciation of the audience. The last piece was a specially designed geisha-dance in which graceful attitudes, with faces in Japanese and German colour, most intricate evolutions, were gone through, and with this symbolic union between Germany and Japan the entertainment came to an end.

After the second part the guests were invited to a supper-room, where a cold collation, with Rhine wine and beer, was served. A number of flash-light pictures were taken during the performances and will form a pleasant souvenir of the memorable festival. The theatre is said to hold over 1,500 persons. It was filled to the last place.

In minor ways it was shown how well the Japanese understand how to make even the smallest details of such a celebration pleasant. In the afternoon all participants in the ceremony received at the entrance a large envelope, containing a booklet with portrait describing Koch's work, a small box with a silver pin, containing a miniature portrait in a chrysanthemum with red petals, also two commemoration postcards, one showing a picture of the Institute for Infectious Diseases in Berlin, with maps indicating Professor Koch's worldwide activity, the other with his portrait and on the side pictures of all the sinister enemies of mankind which he has made his special study, bacilli, coccus, diplo-coccus, bacteria, trypanosomes, etc., etc.

The *Japan Medical Weekly* and the *Medical World* have special editions regarding the visit of Professor Koch with lengthy articles and interesting photographs. These papers were also given to those who took part in the interesting function.

Intimations.**DOES BY TRYING.**

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea, the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that it

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION.

the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles. Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, F. R. C. P., London, M. D. C. M., Victoria University—M. B., Toronto University, Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampole's Preparation of Cod-Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLAEN Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908. [6]

Intimations.**NAVY CONTRACT.**

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF LABOUR and JUNKS in connection with the Coaling of H.M. Fleet, &c., at Hongkong, for a period of 12 months from the 1st August, 1908.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be returned not later than Noon on 13th July, 1908.

A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required from persons tendering. This will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of Tender.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1908. [62]

A. CHAZALON & CO., 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FRESH supply of French and English preserves just to hand:

TRUFFLED SAUSAGE.**BREAKFAST BACON.****CALF'S HEAD & HAM.**

Intimation.

**Wm.
Powell,
Ld.,
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.**

Everything
for
Ladies'
and
Children's
Wear.

Specialists

Tropical
Clothing.GENTLEMEN'S
DEPARTMENT,

28, Queen's Road

Ideas
for
Summer
Wear.

Coolest
Showrooms
in the
East.

W.M. POWELL,
LTD.,
General Drapers,
Furnishers,
Des Voeux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.

Wednesday, 2nd June 1908

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon; whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th of July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th of July, at 9 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th of July, 1908, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO
Ex.s. *Dandolo* from Venice transhipped
at Port Said.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1908. [5]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP,
LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"MONTGOMERYSHIRE,"

Captain Jackson, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 6th July, at 9 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th July will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1908. [6]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NUBIA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 7th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fife Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1908. [7]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes,
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes,
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes,
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes,
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes,
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes,
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes,
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes,
4.00 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes,
NIGHT CARS.

4.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 4.45 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.
every half hour.

SUNDAY.

8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes,
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes,
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon. ... Every 10 minutes,
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes,
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes,
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes,
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes,
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes,
4.00 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes,
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 5.15 p.m., 5.30 p.m. and
6.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908. [8]

DR. KOCH IN JAPAN.

EXCEPTION IN TOKYO.

Writing on 17th ult., the Tokio correspondent of the *Japan Chronicle* says:—Yesterday, scientific societies of Japan gave a great reception to Professor Dr. Koch, the eminent physician and bacteriologist. The ceremony took place in the concert hall of the Tokyo Academy of Music, the only available hall of large enough proportions. At two o'clock the hall was filled to overflowing, and there must have been present over a thousand persons, principally medical men, and the proceedings proved the high respect in which this great scientist is held in Japan. The platform was tastefully decorated with greenery and the hall draped with festoons in black, white, and red, and bedecked with German and Japanese flags. The centre was formed by a shield with the monogram "R.K." Two large laurel wreaths adorned the wall above the drapery.

At about half-past two Dr. Koch, accompanied by Mrs. Koch, was escorted into the hall by the chairman of the reception committee, Baron Ishiguro, Surgeon-General in Chief of the Japanese Army, now retired, the audience standing and the band outside playing the German national anthem. On the platform were many distinguished men, among them Marquis Satonji (the Premier), Count Kataura, and the German Ambassador, Baron von Mumm, besides several Japanese ladies.

Baron Ishiguro, in introducing the great scientist, said, as he was the oldest Japanese acquainted with Professor Koch, this pleasant honour had been accorded him. All present were well aware of the invaluable service Professor Koch had rendered to mankind not only in the detection of causes but also as a discoverer of preventives of infectious diseases, thus aiding not only hygiene but human activity, agriculture, and industry. His first acquaintance with Professor Koch dated from 1888, when he (Baron Ishiguro) had been sent by the Government for the special purpose of studying preventive measures against cholera, which then annually demanded many victims.

When calling on Professor Koch it was generally impressed the visitor, and he asked Professor Koch if he could not recommend a cheaper substitute for the costly carbolic acid then generally in use. The professor advised lime water, which suggestion was adopted with the best results. This was one instance showing how Japan had been directly benefited by Dr. Koch's teaching, but his indirect influence was even greater. Dr. Kitasato and other bacteriologists in Japan had studied under Professor Koch, and thanks to their effort Japan was now free from infectious diseases than the neighbouring countries. The Japanese admired and respected Professor Koch, and therefore it gave the Baron great pleasure to introduce this eminent man to the assembly.

Professor Dr. Miura, President of the Tokyo Medical Society, then addressed the distinguished guest, speaking in German. He said the Professor was an indefatigable fighter in the cause of science and a benefactor of mankind, the like of whom seldom visited Japan. He then referred to his discoveries in bacteriology, which had enabled surgery to obtain its present height. His methods of breeding bacilli for investigation and steam sterilisation were now universally adopted. More victorious than Alexander, he invaded the realm of the enemies of mankind and conquered cholera and that dread disease, tuberculosis. He went to darkest Africa and showed new ways to science, by discovering the conditions under which the sleeping sickness develops. Dr. Miura closed by hoping that the Professor would find his sojourn in Japan pleasant and enjoyable, and that all present would wish he might long be able to work for the sake of his country and of all mankind.

Mr. Makino, the Minister of Education, followed, and, speaking in English, said that it was Japan's tradition to honour great teachers as well as great generals. Professor Koch had been Japan's direct teacher, "the inspirer of our students who now are leaders of science in our country." Great men cannot help making their influence felt wherever they go; the Professor's presence would act as an incentive to redouble the efforts of Japan's students of science, and his towering personality would have the widest moral influence on his country. The former Ambassador to Berlin, Mr. Inouye, had assured them that Germany and Japan were "on excellent terms." All present would agree with him that such functions as the present would help to draw both countries still nearer together.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR ON JAPAN'S RECOGNITION OF HER TEACHERS.

Baron von Mumm, the German Ambassador, then rose and said that although he was not down on the list of speakers he nevertheless felt impelled to say a few words in reply to the kind remarks which his Excellency the Minister for Education had made. They had awakened an echo in his own breast. He asked to be excused that he had no speech prepared but he felt compelled to express in the name of Germany his heartfelt thanks to the representatives of the Government and of Japanese science for the reception which they had accorded their great countrymen, "of whom we are proud."

"Japanese science," he continued, "is a daughter of German science, and Germans are proud of this child. From learners you have become teachers. The years of learning are behind you, and it is to your honour that from the height of your attainment you remember your teacher. Some months ago I had occasion to speak similarly when in grateful acknowledgement of services rendered you unveiled the monument to Beethoven and Schubert, and to-day I can only repeat what I said then."

again thank you in the name of the German nation for the reception you have accorded our countrymen. I thank you with all my heart."

A short address of welcome sent by the Minister for Home Affairs, who unfortunately was prevented from coming himself, was read by the Vice-Minister.

Thereupon Baron Takagi, retired General Surgeon in Chief of the Navy, reminded the audience that last year the twenty-fifth anniversary of Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus had been the occasion of forming an international union for preventing and combating tuberculosis, and a large fund had been raised under the name of the Robert-Koch Fund, from which were to be assisted those who were working on this field. It had been largely responded to in Germany, England, Egypt, and many other countries, but Japan was not yet represented. He proposed that Japan should also contribute to this laudable object and that the present committee make the necessary arrangements.

PROFESSOR KOCH'S REPLY.

When the guest of the day rose to reply he was received with loud cheers, long continued. Notwithstanding his 65 years, Professor Koch looks strong and holds himself straight as a man in the prime of life. His eyes have the thoughtful yet kindly look of the scholar, and he possesses the advantage of a musical voice, while his bearing is that of a man full of his subject, yet modest and unassuming with it.

He said:—

"It is difficult for me to find words of thanks for the hearty welcome and greeting that has been extended to us. These honours come to me so unexpectedly and fill my heart with such pleasant emotions that I shall keep them for ever in grateful remembrance. I believe, too, that the honour you have bestowed on me are not for me alone, but, as already remarked by Baron von Mumm, are meant also for German science. With much pleasure I have heard that you also will contribute to the Robert-Koch Fund. I would point out that this institution is not specifically German, but is really international. Experiments and investigations on a large scale are to be made possible by it, and its benefits will be extended to Japan. From this fund means are to be supplied to scientists who work in the investigation and combating of tuberculosis. It gives me satisfaction and joy that the work to which I have dedicated my life has also been of advantage to Japan. But that is not a merit solely to be attributed to me. The scientist can only point out what should be done. How it is to be done must be left to others. But nowhere have I found greater sanitary progress than in Japan. This one can find in certain indications: Plague and cholera have in later years never been able to take firm footing in Japan, though this country is specially exposed to infection from the outside. And another thing. In no previous war have cases of sickness in the field been so small as in the last, which proves that sanitary rules and the laws of infection have been studied and followed by Japanese doctors with the highest intelligence. By such examples one can see that you do not only know how to bear, but also how to apply this learning. I admire these successes and congratulate you on them, and have no doubt that you will have continued successes in national hygiene."

The speech was received with great applause, and after a short pause the Professor said that he had been asked by Baron Ishiguro to give a short account of his latest work. He then delivered a most interesting address on the sleeping sickness, referring often to maps and large illustrations made for this purpose. Dr. Kitasato afterwards translated Professor Koch's speech and lecture. (We have obtained a full report and translation of this lecture and shall publish it separately in an early issue.)

With a brief word of thanks, spoken in German in the name of the gathering by Professor Aoyama, this memorable celebration came to an end at about half-past four.

EVENING PROCEEDINGS.

The evening entertainment took the form of a gala performance at the Kabukiza Theatre, which lasted from seven o'clock to half-past ten. First again the foremost men in the world of thought in Japan met with each other to do honour to the guests of the day, Professor and Mrs. Koch, and a large number of invited guests had also been issued to foreign residents. A special feature were the beautiful toilettes of the Japanese ladies, most being in their graceful native costumes. For pleasing colour effect the entertainment could scarcely be surpassed. The theatre, only lately renovated, is itself beautifully decorated, but festooned in coloured lanterns with crossed flags and with the monogram "R.K." the splendour was heightened. All the draperies, with curtains richly embroidered, were in silk, and the dresses worn by the actors were in themselves marvels of art.

In the centre of the first row, before a beautiful flower arrangement, the founteins for Professor and Mrs. Koch had been placed, and around them especially invited guests and many Japanese and foreign ladies. Baron von Mumm, with Baroness Ozaki, the wife of the Mayor, were on Dr. Koch's right, while Professor Dr. Baetz and many other distinguished persons had places near the special guests.

The proceedings were opened by Baron Takagi, former General-Surgeon in Chief of the Navy and a member of the Upper House, who in a speech delivered in English welcomed Professor Koch and his wife to this place of entertainment. "The arts of the East and West do not meet on the same ground," he said, "but we will give our best to make our guests forget the fatiguing journey, and will feel gratified if the entertainment should be acceptable to them." He then again referred to the proposed plan of contributing to the Robert-Koch Fund. There were over 100,000 deaths annually from this dread disease, tuberculosis, and the numbers were still increasing. Thought there were typhoid societies in Japan, there were none that made tuberculosis its special study and he believed that a society should be formed in the world to do

the same for the benefit of the world.

again thank you in the name of the German nation for the reception you have accorded our countrymen. I thank you with all my heart."

The entertainment consisted of four items,

the second one, "The Brothers Soga," purely dramatic and wonderfully realistic, while the others were more pantomimic, with the text sung in recitation by kind of chorus, while the actors confined themselves to giving expression to the words in measured steps and gestures. In a well-written text-book with artistic cover, the pieces were explained in German, the work of General Staff Surgeon Dr. Mori. The graceful and characteristic movements, expressive action, comic interludes, actors in beautiful rich costumes, with a fine scenic setting, could not but receive the highest appreciation of the audience. The last piece was a specially designed geisha-dance in which the array of beauty and colour surpassed itself. In graceful attitudes, with fans in Japanese and German colour, most intricate evolutions were gone through, and with this symbolical union between Germany and Japan the entertainment came to an end.

After the second part the guests were invited to a supper-room, where a cold collation, with Rhine wine and beer, was served. A number of flash-light pictures were taken during the performances and will form a pleasing souvenir of the memorable festival. The theatre is said to hold over 1,500 persons. It was filled to the last place.

In minor ways it was shown how well the Japanese understand how to make even the smallest details of such a celebration pleasant.

In the afternoon all participants in the ceremony received at the entrance a large envelope,

containing a booklet with portrait describing

Koch's work, a small box with a silver pin,

containing a miniature portrait in a chrysanthemum with red petals, also two commemorative

postcards, one showing a picture of the

Institute for Infectious Diseases in Berlin, with maps indicating Professor Koch's world-wide

activity, the other with his portrait and on the side pictures of all the sinister enemies of man-

kind, which he has made his special study,

bacilli, coccidi, diplo-cocci, bacteria, trypono-

somes, etc., etc.

The *Japan Medical Weekly*

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1843.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCE THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

AND

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It is a well known fact that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea-spoonful to a pint of water, or a teaspoonful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE.PRICES PER PINT 50 Cents
GALLON \$2.00A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

times the number of herds which are raised on them at present. Besides, when we consider the constant drain on the cattle that are, there is every reason to fear that the supply is not keeping pace with the demand, or, in other words, that the number of cattle raised in Siam is fast diminishing. Cattle-dealers say that the supply is becoming scarcer each year, and the price of the animals is becoming higher in proportion. This should not be the case, but on the contrary the herds of the land should be increasing in numbers, even with supplying the neighbouring markets with prime beef together with abundance for local consumption. Not only cows, but sheep in great numbers, could be raised in Siam. By importing improved breeds of sheep and cows into the country and by establishing breeding farms, the work of cattle-raising in Siam could be developed to an enormous extent, and made a great source of wealth both to the inhabitants of the country as well as to the Government. The work, of course, will require capital and enterprise to commence with, but there should be found in Siam many rich and enterprising gentlemen who could establish such farms, and assist and encourage the peasantry in the work. The much neglected, but very useful and enduring pony of Siam could also be improved. As a beast of burden and labour its services will be always required in all parts of the country; and in proportion as roads are made in the various provinces connecting the different localities the services of the pony will be in greater demand than ever.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. A. C. Franklin will act as Governmental analyst during the absence on leave of Mr. Frank Browne or until further notice, with effect from the 16th ult.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise, provisionally, and pending the receipt of His Majesty's Executive, Mr. Joao Joaquim Leiria as Consul for Brazil in Hongkong.

The China Critic hears that the C. N. Co.'s Min, a well-known round northern coast port, has been sold to Messrs. Geo. McBain & Co. and will in future be employed in Southern waters.

We are informed that the manager of the Nederlandse Indische Handelshaven is in receipt of telegraphic advice to the effect that the Bank has declared a dividend of 8% for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The warships in port and some of the merchant vessels, including also the American-owned steam-launches were dressed in honour of Independence Day, to-day. The United States Consul-General held a reception in the forenoon.

Mr. A. W. U. Pope, C. I. E., takes over the position of General Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway on July 1. Mr. Pope was sent to the Railway by the Indian Government for three years, and we understand that his services have been obtained for another three years.—N. C. D. Name.

IT is reported that the dollar mint at Wuchang, which has stopped work since a very long time, is about to resume operations, as recently it has received a large quantity of silver to the value of over one hundred thousand taels from a certain native bank which is to be used for the coining of dollars.

The Peking correspondent of the *Jiji*, in the course of a telegram, states that the Chinese Government has amended the regulations relating to the import of arms. By the new regulations, which was to come into force on the 1st inst., not more than seven rifles and 2,000 cartridges will be allowed to be imported as samples.

Mr. Henry Humphreys, of the Hongkong firm of that name, who has been, with his wife, visiting Tientsin, left for Peking on 24th ult. and will return south via Hankow and Shanghai. Messrs. Humphreys & Co. are the managers of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., whose head offices are in Hongkong.—China Critic.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Tai-yuan-fu to the P. & T. T. says:—An interesting visitor has been here for some time in the person of Baron Maenzenheim, who has come overland from Helsinki in Finland via Kashgar and Lan-chow. He gives glowing accounts of the country round him and of the spirit of progress at Lan-chow."

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow, Holy Communion will follow the 11 a.m. service of Morning Prayer and Sermon. Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m. The offering will be in aid of the Church Maintenance Fund, but gifts in relief of the sufferers by floods in South China will be welcomed and should be placed in the bags in marked envelopes.

CHEEZO again infected with a low-class of foreigner, the Taotai has engaged a European police inspector, and two Indian sub-inspectors from Shanghai, but without a better class of constable we are afraid very little will be done, as the Chinese policeman of native cities are quite useless, except trained and managed by foreigners like our native city police.

REFERRING to the exceedingly valuable paper by Mr. Clementi of the Hongkong Civil Service on the consumption of opium in China and in Hongkong, the *Singapore Free Press* says:—The subject is dealt with from a mathematical point of view, and the estimate of two per cent. of the population of China as opium smokers is based on actual figures given by Mr. Clementi, and it is set out. It is a historical contribution to the subject.

West River Floods

OVER \$10,000 COLLECTED.

ACTIVITY OF THE BAZAAR COMMITTEE.

How remarkably the Chinese, both in Hongkong and out of it, are responding to the appeal from the Tung Wa Hospital for money in aid of the enormous number of the distressed within the regions visited by the flood, will be seen from the fact that the first estimate which was formed of the probable amount collectable by the Tung Wa Hospital Committee has already been greatly exceeded. Within two weeks of the inauguration of the appeal campaign, the directors of that most admirable institution are rewarded by the knowledge that, through their individual and collective efforts, the large sum of \$100,000, which is believed to be the maximum Hongkong was capable of collecting on behalf of Canton, has already been exceeded, by considerably over 10%.

The amount to the credit of the fund up to now has already attained the magnificent total of \$113,000.

When we stated yesterday that about

\$87,500 had been collected up to noon of

Friday, some of the subscription lists had not

then been returned to headquarters. As a

matter of fact, the exact amount received up to

and inclusive of Thursday was \$88,366.90;

that amount was augmented by some \$1,000

locally yesterday, so that by last evening, the total had exceeded \$91,300.

SPLendid RESPONSE FROM THE STRAITS.

The enterprising, wealthy and influential Chinese communities residing in Saigon, Singapore and the Federated Malay States, where they have amassed their fortunes of millions, and secured comfortable competencies from rice mills, tin mines and rubber plantations, have made splendid, praiseworthy responses to the appeals from the Hongkong Chinese hospital on behalf of their compatriots in the districts bordering on the West and North Rivers.

In the course of the week, we have already recorded contributions from Chinese within the Straits Settlements and in California which totalled the not inconsiderable sum of \$10,000. To-day, we have to add to that large amount, a still larger sum, namely, one of \$22,000, all coming from the rice merchants in Saigon and the wealthy miners and traders in the sister colony of Singapore and the Federated Malay States. Details of the remittances are as follows:

Kuala Lumpur forwards a second subscription of \$4,000 to the Tung Wa Hospital. The drawing is made on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and was advised by the Kwon Siew Society. From Singapore a T.T. on the Holland Bank (Netherlands Trading Society), by the Tung Chai, enables the Tung Wa Hospital to draw on that Bank to the extent of \$10,000.

The Chinese at Ipoh, Federated Malay States have remitted through the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China a sum of \$3,000.

From Cholou, the famous place whence the millions of piculs of rice are milled each year for export from Saigon, the opulent Rice Kings have advised through their Society known as the Sui Shioh, a contribution of \$5,000. The order for payment is made on the Nam Pak Hong firm of rice merchants, namely, the Kwong Yuen.

THE IRON MERCHANTS' DONATION.

The numerous guilds in Hongkong, as usual, have manifested in no uncertain manner their liberality and co-operative spirit of charity. On the present occasion, the Iron and Metal Guild has donated the sum of \$1,093.

SMALL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The perambulating boxes which were designed for the receipt of small contributions have accounted for in the aggregate \$200 in round figures. It is remarkable that the largest of these contributions stand to the credit of the poorest district in Hongkong—Wanchai enjoys the honour of the distinction of being the most liberal among the coolie and the labouring classes. From the underworld at Shek-toog-tsu, the contributions received in the travelling boxes amount to next to nothing.

SCHOOL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The schools attended by Chinese scholars have also contributed their quota towards the relief of the flood sufferers. The list includes the following:—Queen's College, \$490.00.

Yuk Tsui Tee She, \$288.35.

Diocesan School, boys and teaching staff, \$155.71.

St. Stephen's College, through Mr. Tang Chee Kit, \$28.35.

Several other schools contribute minor amounts.

MR. DORABJEE'S GIFT.

Mr. Dorabjee has forwarded this morning to the Tung Wa Hospital fifty baskets of biscuits containing 5,000 lbs. in all. The gift, which is gratefully acknowledged, will be shipped to Canton on Monday morning by the *Essequibian* whence it will be distributed to the famine-stricken districts.

It might not have occurred to the Committee of the Tung Wa Hospital to appeal to the hundred of Chinese who travel daily between Hongkong, Canton and Macao river steamers. These travellers should be a fruitful source whence helpful assistance might be derived, and were boxes to be placed by permission of the captains of steamers on board their vessels, there is every likelihood of a few hundred dollars being obtained from the travelling Chinese public.

The committee of the Tung Wa should certainly give the suggestion a consideration, and were they to approach the management of the River Steamship Companies, we imagine that no difficulty will be placed in the way of collectors who are working in the interests of the Relief Fund.

THE "AL FASCO" BAZAAR.

The committee of the "al fresco" bazaar to be held in Kowloon Town from 10th to 12th July are proceeding satisfactorily.

10th inst. is working with considerable energy with a view of making the sale a conspicuous success, both from a financial point of view and as a means of providing entertainment to the public, both European and Chinese, in regard for their money.

The executive committee, as is announced in the business section of this issue, consist of Mr. Fung Wa Chao, Chairman, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Vice-Chairman, assisted by the Hon. Mr. Wei Yu, C. M. O. and Messrs. Liu Chu Pak, Chan Kang Yu, Lai Kwai Pui, Tam Hok Po, Chau Siu Ki, Wong Lui Gauen, Tam Te Keng, Leung Pui Chi and Fun Yan Tsun. In order to make the committee a thoroughly representative one, however, the names of some hundred and eighty Chinese ladies and gentlemen have been added.

The numerical strength of the committee is a guarantee that the *loto* initiated entirely by the Chinese for the first time in Hongkong will be on an elaborate scale and will provide features never before attempted in "al fresco" fêtes promoted by the European community in the Colony.

The Committee held a meeting at the office of the Registrar-General in the forenoon yesterday and, as a result, a public appeal is made through the medium of our columns for girls from European ladies and gentlemen which will be exhibited for sale at the bazaar commencing Friday next, and the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Flood Relief Funds.

We understand prominent ladies in Chinese

have been approached for their services as stall-holders. Whether those services have been promised or not remains to be ascertained early next week.

ITALIAN CONVENTS OFFER.

Even before the public appeal to which we have referred appeared in print, we have good

authority for stating that as soon as the first report appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the projected bazaar, the "Superiority of the Italian Convent addressed a letter to a leading member of the executive committee in

which she hoped that the committee would

accept the offer which was made on behalf of the Chinese girls in the Convent and, in particular, of the Chinese orphans, of articles of needlework of which the Sisters were glad to

contribute the production by the girls themselves. The Sisters were much moved by the published report of the terrible

distress the Chinese in the neighbouring

provinces were suffering, and as they

felt that they could not extend any aid in person, they were prompted to make the offer as a mark of practical sympathy which they

felt with the Chinese in their hour of severe

trial. We believe that before the receipt of an acknowledgement of the Convent's offer, a

still larger sum, namely, one of \$22,000, all

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Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE

NAVAL BASES

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd July.

It is proposed by the Imperial Government to select four ports wherein to establish naval bases on the maritime coasts of China.

The selections are to be made from among the following provinces—Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien and Kwangtung.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

A STANDARD COIN PROPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd July.

The Chinese Government proposes to mint a national silver coin for circulation through the Empire of a standard weight of 7.2 cattareens.

[The adoption of this standard will make the coin uniform with the Mexican and British dollars.—Ed., H.K.T.]

FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE YUNNAN INCIDENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd July.

H. E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan, has again tendered his resignation, which was not accepted.

The French Minister at Peking has again pressed the Waiwupu for a settlement of his Government's claim in connection with the Yunnan frontier incidents.

In reply, the Chinese Foreign Office declines to entertain the French demands which are considered to be too exacting.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

DIVERGENCE OF VIEWS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd July.

At the meeting of the Grand Councillors the other day on the subject of Constitutional Government, Prince Ching expressed the opinion that the matter shou'd be referred to the Viceroys and Governors of Provinces, and that the Council should be guided by the majority of views ascertained as a result of the reference.

Their Excellencies Chang Chih-tung and Yuan Shih-kai were opposed to Prince Ching's proposal, on the ground that much delay would ensue before replies could be forthcoming. Moreover, the views may be so divergent that no guide would be afforded by them.

In the end it was decided that the question be submitted to the Imperial Government for a decision.

Tendered.

Persia.

London, 2nd July.

German telegrams received from Teheran state that the Shah has complained to King Edward that the British Legation is granting asylum to refugees, and that King Edward has replied, defending the action of the Legation, and drawing attention to the numerous executions which have taken place without trial.

The British Foreign Office admits that King Edward and the Shah have exchanged telegrams, but cannot make public the text.

Later.

Replies to questions, Sir Edward Grey said that Persian affairs were very little touched upon at the meeting of the King and Tsar at Réval, and that where mention was made, it related solely to frontier disputes.

As regards the commercial frontier surrounding the Legation if this should be withdrawn, we should require a guarantee for the safety of refugees before they left the Legation, and if accused of crime distinct from political offences, an assurance of a fair trial at which the Legation would be represented.

MR. CLEMENTI'S MEMORANDUM.

A STRAITS APPRECIATION.

Mr. C. Clementi, Assistant Colonial Secretary at Hongkong, has made a valuable contribution to the literature on the opium traffic. The *Straits Times* says:—Those who know Mr. Clementi, who is one of the ablest young men in the Colonial Service, will place absolute reliance upon the facts he collects and will attach considerable weight to the deductions he makes. We are pleased to note that Mr. Clementi's official document is a reply to the reiterated statements of prominent anti-opium leaders like the Rev. Dr. Griffith John, Mr. George Cadbury, the Rev. R. F. Bortle, and Mr. Theodore C. Taylor, M.P., who said "from the point of view of reform the blackest opium spots in China are the spots under British rule." He also refers to the speeches at the famous Hotel Cecil breakfast reported in "National Righteousness," with which we have dealt ourselves on one or two occasions. The anti-opiumists have had the field to themselves so long that we welcome the reversal of feeling which their reiterated misrepresentation's have created, and we trust Mr. Clementi's statement will be circulated widely throughout the world wherever the anti-opium campaign has reached. It will be seen from that statement upon how slimly a foundation the wild assertions of Mr. Joseph G. Alexander and Mr. Theodore C. Taylor are based in regard to China, and we hope some members of the Straits Settlements service will emulate Mr. Clementi by preparing a similar statement in regard to the Malay Peninsula. After quoting from Mr. Clementi's memorandum at some length, the article concludes:—Before any step is taken by the Imperial Government in accordance with the pledge given by Colonel Seely in the House of Commons without consulting this Colony, we trust strong representations will be made by the Governor against any interference with this Colony, as has been done in Hongkong, and that the Unofficial Members of Council, and any of the local bodies which interest themselves in the affairs of the Colony, will give the Government the strongest support to defeat the machinations of the anti-opiumists. Perhaps the best course to take would be to lie low like the Rabbit, until such time as an overt step is taken by the Colonial Office; but as a rule Colonial Office steps are never retraced, it should be made abundantly clear that the Colony strongly disapproves of any tampering with this question; to the detriment of the Colony's finances, at the bidding of frenzied fanatics whose arguments are based upon assumptions, and bolstered up by constant misrepresentation.

BOMB SCARS IN BOMBAY.

THE HAND-WRITING ON THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

The sedition-monger seems to be getting a lot of fun in Bombay just now. He now appears to have extended his operations to railway carriages, where seditious writings have lately been found, "exhorting the Indians" to kill every foreigner you meet." The writer explains the "Cult and the uses of the Bomb" and says that the "Bomb is the only weapon left to a subject race down-trodden by despotic rulers." A vigorous prosecution of the Boycott of foreign goods is then urged. The "Cult of the Bomb" the "Uses of the Bomb," "Our last Resort" and similar others form the head-lines of the "exhortations." These exhortations seem at first sight to have been written with a piece of chalk, but there are grounds for believing that the writing is done with some ingenious chemical preparation. Railway carriages are as a rule washed daily, but as the writings are in many cases still found intact the chemical preparation has, apparently, so far, defied washing. The "exhortations" are mostly found written in second-class compartments of the local and suburban trains running on the G. T. P. and the B. B. & C. Railways.

The practical joker is also abroad: A scare was created the other day in the Victoria Gardens. Just as the band of the Royal Scots was striking up the National Anthem, somebody threw a cracker where the crowd was thickest. Cries were raised that a bomb had been thrown, and a regular panic ensued, the crowd making for the exits in wild confusion. The "bomb" in this case was afterwards found to be an ordinary cracker.

A potato was found a few days ago lying on the Girgaum Road, wrapped up in a piece of paper. The passers-by, who had evidently caught the Calcutta contagion, made up their minds that it was a bomb and nobody would touch the offending "spud." A bolder spirit, however, ventured very gingerly to lift the vegetable, and unfolding the wrapper, found amid general laughter that the formidable substance was nothing more than a potato!

The other day a tram car was passing along Pydonnie, when a whole tram car load of passengers suddenly jumped off the car. The reason of the fright was the appearance of a mysterious looking bundle. Some of the passengers are said to have kept a watchful eye on the object which was lying on a seat, and seemingly the property of no one. The car reached Pydonnie, still the bundle remained where it was, and the suspicions of the passengers were confirmed that it was some infernal machine set there for the destruction of the passengers. The cry of "Bomb" was raised and the car was empty before one could say Jack Robinson. The "mysterious object" was on examination found to contain some old rags and was apparently left there in mistake by a passenger. The passenger gradually tumbled to the joke and tremulously climbed back into the tram-car which then proceeded back to the station.

The *Calcutta Chronicle* on the 13th ultimo advised that Persian affairs were very little touched upon at the meeting of the King and Tsar at Réval, and that where mention was made, it related solely to frontier disputes. As regards the commercial frontier surrounding the Legation if this should be withdrawn, we should require a guarantee for the safety of refugees before they left the Legation, and if accused of crime distinct from political offences, an assurance of a fair trial at which the Legation would be represented.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications is wired to the various viceroys and governors of provinces to instruct magistrates of departments and districts to strictly prohibit the sale of ground on the side of or near to the railway line to any foreigners.

STRANGE SEA STORY.

TONGKANG CAPTAIN KILLED BY TWO MEMBERS OF CREW.

A strange tale of the sea was told on Sunday to the owner of a tongkang, which left Penang bound for Selat nearly two months ago, by one of the crew.

It appears, according to the *Peking Gazette*, that when the vessel arrived off the coast of Kedah in the evening she was anchored. One of the sailors saw two others strike the tykong (captain) with an axe and throw the body overboard. Later on he saw them take a box ashore in a sampan, and, returning some time afterwards, ordered the narrator and two other men, who formed the remainder of the crew, to weigh anchor and set sail for Pulau Langkawi, where two mutineers bored a hole in the bottom of the tongkang.

Just before she founded, they took the three men off in the sampan and ultimately arrived at Kuala Muda and hence on to Seming Mines, where, after working for twelve days, the informant became sick. He remained in that state for a fortnight and, on recovering, came back to Penang and saw his towkey, who informed the Police.

One of the alleged murderers has been arrested.

MR. BETHELL'S DEPARTURE FOR SHANGHAI.

CONVEYED IN BRITISH CRUISER.

Sool, June 20. This morning Mr. Bethell received a summons from the Judge of the Court, ordering him to be present at the British Consulate at 4 p.m. and to be prepared to proceed to Shanghai this evening. On arriving at the Consulate Mr. Bethell was received by the Marshal and did not see his Lordship. Mr. Bethell stated that he was perfectly content to remain for the term in the cell provided at the Consulate, and if necessary to furnish himself. He was informed, however, that the Judge's decision was irrevocable, and he was ordered to leave by the 5.30 train for Chemulpo, whence, it is understood, a British cruiser is to convey him to Shanghai. Most of his friends believed that he would leave by the 10.30 train, but it was feared that some hundreds of Koreans might assemble at the station, and cause a demonstration, and Mr. Bethell was hurried away without even the opportunity of bidding farewell to his wife and little son. The only foreigner at the station was the Marshal of the Court, Mr. Ritter, with whom Mr. Bethell travelled. —*Japan Chronicle*.

NEW CHINESE BANK.

SCHEME OF CHAN YUNG FO.

We learn from the *Asia* that Chan Yung-foo, who some years ago was a prominent figure in Kobe, is expected to return to the port shortly with an ambitious scheme in his hands. It will be remembered that before the Russo-Japanese war Chan Yung-foo was doing an extensive business in raw cotton. He established a company under the style of Hsing Tai & Co., and advanced money largely to spinning companies, with the assistance of Yuen Tse-Chwang, then the Chinese compradores of the Kobe branch of the I usso-Chinese Bank. After the failure of Hsing Tai & Co., and the legal proceedings in connection with the Russo-Chinese Bank, Chan Yung-foo returned to China, and little has since been heard of him. It appears that the Chinese merchants at Singapore have agreed among themselves to establish a bank as a financial machinery in connection with Chinese merchants abroad. Recently, a deputation of Singapore Chinese, arrived at Shanghai and succeeded in interesting a number of influential Chinese capitalists, with the result that Chan Yung-foo was entrusted with the task of establishing the new bank. It was decided that a bank should be formed with a capital of Yt. 100,000, 60 per cent. of which has been guaranteed at Hongkong and 40 per cent. at Shanghai. The head office of the bank will be situated at Shanghai; a general branch at Singapore, and branches at various foreign ports. A branch is also to be established at Kobe, and it is in connection with this scheme that Chan Yung-foo is returning to Kobe. It will be remembered that Chan Yung-foo is a naturalised Japanese subject. —*Japan Chronicle*.

INDIA AND THE FAR EAST.

INAUGURATION OF NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

At a dinner given on the 10th ult. on board the steamship *Cronaca*, of the Russian East Asiatic Company, on the occasion of the inauguration of a service of steamers between India and the Far Eastern possessions of the Czar, a party of twenty Calcutta guests were invited by Captain Brockhausen and officers of the *Cronaca* and Messrs. Finlay Muir and Company, local agents, to a Calcutta dinner.

On its being pointed out that the dinner coincided with the gathering on board the royal yacht *Standard* at Reval, a suggestion to send a cable to their Majesties was immediately acted upon. In despatching a message Captain Brockhausen insisted that the names of everyone present should be added to the cable message. The despatch ran as follows:

To their Imperial Majesties Nicholas II. of Russia and Edward VII. of Great Britain,

Standard, Reval, Russians and Britishers assembled on board *Cronaca* to inaugurate new service Calcutta Vladivostok send respectful

and loyal greeting.

The *Cronaca* left Calcutta on the 13th ult.

At a dinner given on the 10th ult. on board

the steamship *Cronaca*, of the Russian East

Asiatic Company, on the occasion of the

inauguration of a service of steamers be-

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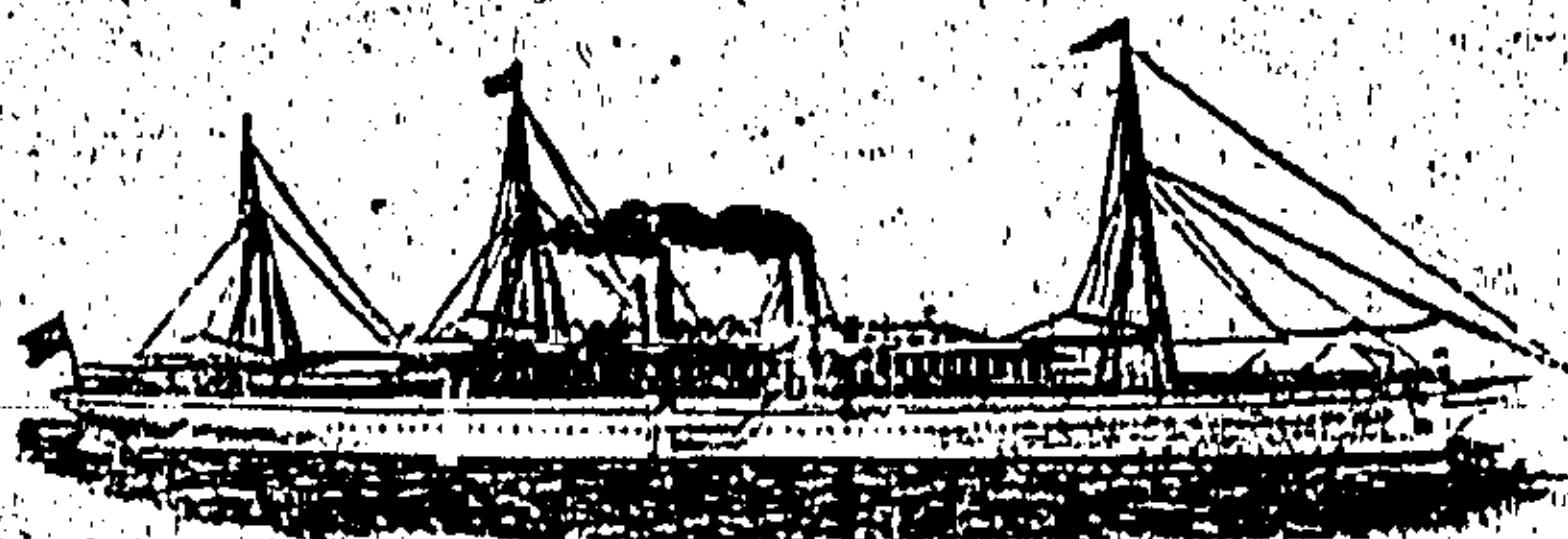
The *Cronaca* left Calcutta on the 13th ult.

At a dinner given on the 10th ult. on board

the steamship *Cronaca</*

Shipping—Steamers.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.**



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	SATURDAY, July 11th	Aug. 4th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, July 25th	Aug. 15th
"GLENFARG"	3,700	SATURDAY, Aug. 8th	Sept. 6th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000		
"LENNOX"	3,700		
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000		

"S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.

"EMPEROR" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOREA, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBECO with the Company's New Palatial EMPRESS Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate or Steamer, and 1st Class on Railways £40. " " £42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. GRADDICK, General Traffic Agent for China &c., Corner Fidder Street and Praha, Opposite Blake Pier

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship On

SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO YATSHING 1st, WED'DAY, 6th July, Noon.

SHANGHAI KWONGSANG 1st, THURSDAY, 9th July, Noon.

MANILA YUBNSANG 1st, FRIDAY, 10th July, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE KUTSANG 1st, WED'DAY, 15th July, Noon.

MANILA LOONGSANG 1st, FRIDAY, 17th July, 4 P.M.

SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, NAMSANG 1st, SATURDAY, 18th July, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers *Kutang*, *Namsang* and *Fookang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai, and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin on *Kutang*.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61, Hongkong, 4th July, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG SINGAN 5th July, Daylight.

SHANGHAI KIUXIANG 5th "

AMOV, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO KAIPONG 5th "

SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO KUEIHOW 6th 4 P.M.

TIENTSIN TAMING 7th "

MANILA HANGHOW 7th "

SHANGHAI LINAN 8th 9 A.M.

HAIPHONG KWEIYANG 9th 4 P.M.

AMOV & NEWCHWANG TAIYUAN 3rd Aug.

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY TAIYUAN 3rd Aug.

ISLAND & other AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloons.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIBRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1908.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon staterooms—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 11th July, at Noon.
RUBI	2540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 18th July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, Ceylon, Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, Mediterranean Ports, Plymouth and London.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

" MALTA."

Captain R. A. Peters, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 11th July, at Noon, taking Passengers and cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *China*, 8,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Archie*, due in London on 23rd August, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1908. [61]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing.

Savoye 6,250 Shotton 3rd July, 1908.

Kumeric 6,232 Cowley 19th Aug.

Shawmut 9,000 Roberts 12th Sept.

Tremont 9,000 Garlick 6th Oct.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. *Savoye* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensure steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

* Steerage Passengers only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further Information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [61]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON and NEW YORK:

S.S. "SURUGA" 12th July.

For Freight and further Information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1908. [61]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These fine new steamers have unexcelled accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity, Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey ... \$4.

Meals \$1.25 back

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LTD.

and

SHU ON S.S. CO., LTD.

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1908. [61]

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1908.

[61]

Shipping—Steamers.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

" TOURANE."

Captain Lancelli, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 6th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. NALIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1908. [61]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOGCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

" HAITAN."

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about TUESDAY,

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	10/3
Do, demand	19 1/2 1/2
Do, 4 months' sight	10/1
France—Bank T.T.	4 2/3
America—Bank T.T.	4 4/4
Germany—Bank T.T.	4 3/4
India T.T.	13 1/2
Do, demand	13 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	7 4/4
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H. K. Sto	7 4/4
Japan—Bank T.T.	8 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	10/3
Buyers.	
4 months' sight L/C.	10/2
6 months' sight L/C.	10/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York.	4 3/4
4 months' sight do.	4 2/3
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne.	10/3
4 months' sight France.	3 3/4
6 months' sight do.	3 3/4
4 months' sight Germany.	10/1
Bar Silver	24 13/16
Bank of England rate	2 2/3 %
Sovereign	50/- 27

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 4th at 11.40 a.m. the barometer has fallen quickly on the E. coast of China, and risen moderately in E. Japan.

The depression, which is moving Eastwards, is situated over the Lower Yangtze.

Pressure remains high over the China Sea and the Philippines.

Fresh to strong S. and S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, S.W. winds, fresh; squally, showerly.

2.—Formosa Channel, S.W. winds; strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Tjiliwong, Dut. s.s. 3,060, N. van Wych Jurriaans, 3rd July, Java 27th June, Gen.—C. J.

Pheumpeh, Br. s.s. 1,065, J. H. Scott, 4th July, Saigon 20th June, Gen.—Chinese.

Guadiana, Fr. s.s. 1,608, Veysia, 4th July, Saigon 20th June, Gen.—V. M.

Kiuikang, Br. s.s. 1,228, H. A. Wavell, 4th July, Canton 3rd July, Gen.—B. & S.

Kueichow, Br. s.s. 1,215, G. Hooker, 4th July, Canton 3rd July, Gen.—B. & S.

Hinsang, Br. s.s. 1,536, A. G. Smith, 4th July, Canton 3rd July, Coal.—J. M. & Co.

Linan, Br. s.s. 1,130, C. H. Williams, 4th July, Haiphong and Hoihow 3rd July, Rice, B. & S.

Kwangtung, Ch. s.s. 1,536, Wm. H. Lum, 4th July, Shanghai 20th June, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Mahidol, Ger. s.s. 831, A. P. Uldrup, 4th July, Haiphong and Hoihow 3rd July, Gen.—J. & Co.

Shouho Maru, Jap. s.s. 999, I. Igichi, 4th July, Amoy via Amoy and Swatow 3rd July, Gen.—O. S. K.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Himang, for Hongay.

Simongan, for Saigon.

Mecto, for Shanghai.

Kwangtung, for Canton.

Wakamita Maru, for Moji.

Tjiliwong, for Swatow.

Kiuikang, for Shanghai.

Yean Maru, for Moji.

Kaitong, for Amoy.

Slagan, for Hoihow.

Shikitoro Maru, for Sourabaya.

Datifa Maru, for Swatow.

Slam, for Singapore.

Salatad, for Haiphong.

Empress of Japan, for Shanghai.

Gregory Acer, for Shanghai.

Ortil, for Guam.

Departures.

July 4.

Siberia, for San Francisco.

Simongan, for Saigon.

Johanne, for Haiphong.

Empress of Japan, for Vancouver.

Brumar, for Java.

Sinran, for Haiphong.

Merion, for Shanghai.

Kaifeng, for Manil.

Slam, for Singapore.

Wakamita Maru, for Kobe.

Passenger's arrived.

Per Tjiliwong, from Java—77 Chinese.

Per Guadiana, from Saigon—165 Chinese.

Per Pheumpeh, from Saigon—240 Chinese.

Passengers departed.

Per Hubi, for Manila—Messrs. J. Geitius, L. Seligmann, Miss McElroy, Messrs. K. O. Moe, Toré Cozens, T. C. Shen, Chan Yen, Lam Lim, Chiona Siong, Sak Tam, C. A. Kuperburg, Capt. R. Lawler, Messrs. Chao Koo, Li Chung Ying, Ong Tuter, Mr. Chan Sénor U. Yee, Fa, Lo Sui Luk and Ong Siong Hong.

Shipping Reports.

Sir Linn, from Haiphong, &c. Fine weather with S.W. winds and very hot.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Amigo, Ger. s.s. 1,822, Frandien, 2nd July—Haiphong 20th June, and Hoihow 1st July, Rice, Pigs and Cattle—J. & Co.

Auchanport, Br. s.s. 2,610, Galloway, 26th June—Kuchlaoi, 20th June, Coal—D. & Co.

Lore, Ger. s.s. 1,822, D. B. Friede, and July—China, Amoy 1st July, D. B. Friede, and July—San Francisco and June, Honolulu 20th June—Vancouver, Coal—D. & Co.

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUR.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PERCENT. NOTATION, EXCLUDING YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	125,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$20,000,000	Tls. 32,000,387	{ Final of £2 on old, and £1.10/- on new shares for 1-year ending 31.12.07	51 %	{ \$750 London £78.10.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,025	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$15,000,000	Dr. 510,223	£2 (London 3/6) for 1903 .....	...	51
MARINE INSURANCES.				{ \$1,500,000 \$20,000,000 \$401,059 \$125,000,000	None	\$20 for 1906	81 %	\$230
Ganton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,043	Tls. 204,424	Interim of 7/6 ex 2/5 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 774
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ \$3,000,000 \$100,000,000 \$100,000,000	None	{ Final of \$1 making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of \$3 for 1907	51 %	\$700
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$100,000,000 \$100,000,000 \$100,000,000	None	{ Final of \$1 making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of \$3 for 1907	51 %	\$700
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$100,000,000 \$100,000,000 \$100,000,000	None	\$1. and bonus \$3 for 1906	98 %	\$150 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.				{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	None	\$6 and bonus \$3 for 1906	81 %	\$60 buyers
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	None	\$128,027	88 %	\$45 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,343,941	None	\$27 for 1906 .....	...	...
SHIPPING.				{ \$7,000 \$20,000,000 \$20,000,000	None	\$1 for 1906	51 %	\$15 buyers
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	£25	£25	{ \$20,000,000 \$20,000,000	None	\$1 for year ending 31.12.07	101 %	\$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$20,000,000 \$20,000,000	None	\$4 for year ending 31.12.07	101 %	\$18
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	£15	£15	{ \$20,000,000 \$20,000,000	None	\$1 for year ending 31.12.07	78 %	\$29 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. (Deferred)	62	£5	£5	{ \$70,000 \$20,000,000 \$20,000,000	None	\$1 for 1906 @ ex 2/5 = \$1.14 per share	51 %	{ \$42 buyers \$20 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	£16.50	£16.50	{ Tls. 75,000 \$400,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 14,916	Final of Tls. 18 making Tls. 5 for 1907	78 %	...
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	None	Second interim of 1/ (Coupon No. 9 for 1 2/ ac 1907)	78 %	{ Tls. 45 sellers Tls. 52 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	None	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.10.8	4 %	\$25
Tak Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	1,000	£1.50	£1.50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	None	\$1.00 for 1906 @ ex 2/5 = \$1.14 per share	51 %	\$15
REFINERIES.				{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	None	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907	121 %	...
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	1,000	100	100	None	None	48 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	\$130
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	£100	£100	None	None	48 for 1907 .....	...	...
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	£15.50	£15.50	None	None	Tls. 1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	Tls. 77 buyers
MINING.				{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	None	Interim of 1/6 (No. 10 for account 1908)	78 %	Tls. 151
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	None	No. 17 of 1/ = 48 cents .....	...	57
Rabob Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	None	None	...	...	...
DOCKS, WHARVES & CYDOWNS.				{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	None	...	...	...
Fenwick (Glo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$15	\$5	None	None	...	...	113
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	65,000	£5.0	£5.0	None	None	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	78 %	\$50
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	£5.0	£5.0	None	None	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1907	78 %	\$102
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	None	None	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for six months ending 1 31st October, 1907	6 %	Tls. 81 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	None	None	Final of Tls. 9 making Tls. 17 for 1907	78 %	Tls. 221
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.				{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	None	...	...	...
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	None	None	Tls. 6 for 1907	5 %	...
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	None	None	\$24 for year ending 30.6.07	112 %	...
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	None	None	\$24 for 1906 .....	...	...
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	None	None	...	...	...
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	None	None	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1907	78 %	...
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	None	None	Final of \$3 making all \$7 for year ending 31.12.07	6 %	...
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$10	\$10	None	None	70 cents for 1907	61 %	...
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	None	None	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 4 for 1907	61 %	...
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	None	None	Final of \$2.10 making in all \$4.10 for year ending 31.12.07	61 %	...
COTTON MILLS.				{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	None	...	...	...
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	None	None	Tls. 21 for year ended 31.10.1907	41 %	Tls. 57 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	None	None	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	41 %	\$11 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	None	None	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %) .....	...	Tls. 66
Laon-keng-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	None	None	Tls. 8 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 85
Soy-Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	None	None	Tls. 50 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 243
MISCELLANEOUS.				{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	None	...	...	...
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,004	£26	£26	None	None	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	\$71
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	£12	£12	None	None	£1.20 for 1907	112 %	...
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	None	None	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06 .....	...	...
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	£10	£10	None	None	80 cents for 1907	8 %	...
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	£10	£10	None	None	80 cents for 1907	8 %	...
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	£7 1/2	£6	None	None	£1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	68 %	...
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	100,000	£10	£10	None	None	Final of 75 cents making in all £1 1/2 for 1907	112 %	...
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	£10	£10	None	None	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	10 %	...
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	£10	£10	None	None	82 cents for year ending 28.1.08	10 %	...
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	None	None	82 cents and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	78 %	...
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	£15	£15	None	None	Final of \$1 making in all \$19 for 1907	88 %	...
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	63,000	£10	£10	None	None	Final of \$1.20 making in all \$2 for 1907	88 %	...
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouw-	25,000	£100	£100	None	None	Interim of Tls. 10 for 2nd quarter	64 %	...
plattelot in Langkat, Limited	25,000	£100	£100	None	None	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on 1/ paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	64 %	...
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	£10	£10	None	None	Final of 50 cents making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1908	41 %	...
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	£10	£10	None	None	...	...	...
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	£10	£10	None	None	...	...	...
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	None	None	Nil .....	...	...
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	None	None	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1907	61 %	Tls. 113 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,850	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	None	None	Tls. 6,603	...	...
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	£25	£25	None	None	Tls. 24,830	...	...
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	£5	£5	None	None	Tls. 75,000	...	

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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四月七日

Sunday, July 5, 1908.

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Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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BIRTH.

On June 1, 1908, at Port Edward, Weihaiwei, the wife of ROBERT WALTER, Colonial Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On June 18, 1908, at the Windsor Hotel, Glasgow, DONALD, son of Donald MacDonald, Greencore, to CATHERINE CRAWFORD, daughter of William Beirne, Ardross, Kelvinside, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

On June 18, 1908: ARTHUR ADOLPHUS KAUFMANN, of West Germany, formerly of Glasgow, died on June 18, 1908.

On June 18, 1908: MARY ANN TAYLOR, widow of John Taylor, of No. 24, Lower Grosvenor Gardens, Kensington, died on June 18, 1908.

On June 18, 1908: JAMES GIBSON, of

rupt to have kept proper books of account within two years preceding his bankruptcy, it would be an offence punishable by imprisonment.

It is suggested, however, that the offence should only be punishable where the liquidated debts proved in the bankruptcy exceed £500, and that no prosecution is to take place before the lapse of two years from the passing of the law.

The committee state that a debtor should not be held to have committed a punishable offence if his omission to keep proper books was honest and excusable, and did not contribute to his insolvency.

Bankruptcy contributed to gambling, unjustifiable speculations, or failure to supply a reasonable explanation of the loss of any substantial part of a debtor's estate within the year preceding his bankruptcy.

The general question of registration of firms and persons carrying on business in names other than their own, the report states, is one of great importance to the trading community, and should not be overlooked in considering the causes of insolvency, and the compulsory registration of the names of all persons carrying on business in other than their own name would not only assist in preventing the evils which now arise from undischarged bankrupts using names and persons for the purpose of carrying on business, or taking part in trading on credit without disclosing their identity, but would also tend to prevent the giving of credit to other persons who are not entitled to it, and would to that extent tend to diminish the causes of insolvency.

Regarding the question of audit, the committee recommend that it should be a criminal offence for a undischarged bankrupt to obtain credit for more than £100 without disclosing that fact; and that it should be a misdemeanour punishable by imprisonment for a bankrupt, while undischarged, to trade under an assumed name, unless his true name and position be disclosed.

The report is not in favour of doing away with the two years' minimum period of suspension of a discharge where bankruptcy offences are proved, except that the Court should have a discretion to suspend discharge for less than two years, when the only fact reported against him is that his assets are not equal to his liabilities.

As to the method of obtaining discharge, the proposal is that after a bankrupt has been publicly examined, a day should be appointed on which his affairs are to be considered open to inspection.

A report by the Official Receiver on the bankrupt's conduct and affairs, and a report by the trustee on the realisation and position of the estate, shall be read, and all parties present shall be heard.

The Court shall then determine on what conditions the bankrupt's discharge shall be granted, exercising the same powers over him as the Court can now exercise when an application for a discharge is heard.

The committee make suggestions regarding married women first being that a married woman who carries on a business on her own account, whether apart from her husband or not, should be subject to the Bankruptcy Laws.

If a married woman is made bankrupt, the Court should have power, on the application of the trustees, to order that during the continuance of the bankruptcy the whole or part of her separate income which she is restrained

from anticipating be paid to the trustee for distribution amongst the creditors, but shall on the hearing of the application take into consideration the source from which the property producing such income was derived, and the nature and objects of the provisions of the will or settlement relating thereto.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF JAPAN.

(30th June.)

The extraordinary aptitude of the Japanese for abstruse statistical details is never illustrated to better advantage than in the publication of the "Financial and Economic Annual," the eighth issue of which we have just received through the courtesy of the vice-consul for Japan at the request of Mr. Matsuda, the Minister of Finance in Japan.

The volume is an amazing mass of figures relating to the financial condition of the country and the explanations are severely official in tone.

There seems to be no doubt, however, that the moderate optimism expressed by the compilers regarding the future well-being of Japan is fully warranted.

The most satisfactory features of the Budget for 1908-9 is the fact that the receipts from taxes and duties were higher than those in the previous year, so that the present system, as far as possible, is self-sustaining.

The Korean Government is to receive a loan of 19 million yen in order to meet present expenses, the money to be raised by the Japanese Industrial Bank, by the issue of debentures on foreign markets.

Under the heading of "Agriculture, Industry and Commerce" we naturally looked for some reference to the patent laws and trademark registration, but beyond stating that the present system is based on the Patent, Design and Trade-marks Laws of 1890 nothing is said as to the result of their operation, whether satisfactory or otherwise.

Who are the best customers of Japan? There can be no doubt on the point—Americans are far and away the leading consumers of Japanese products.

Last year the value of over 13 million yen. China comes next with purchases to the extent of over 854 millions, while the other customers were France, 424 millions; Korea, 343 millions; Great Britain, nearly 234 millions, etc.

Of course, British consumers may have a matter of fact shown an actually higher proportion because the exports to Hongkong amounting in value to 24,384,762 yen might partly be attributed to British purchasers.

In the import section, Great Britain is undoubtedly the favoured nation, taking goods to the amount of 16,245,000 yen, put off a total of 494,467,000 yen, the next in rank being the United States which sent goods worth 80,697,000 yen.

Hongkong's contribution to the imports of Japan

was valued at 820,610 yen.

British imports were 74,745 million yen worth of products to Japan in 1907.

On the whole, the financial condition of Japan is very favourable.

Commercially, the country has made considerable progress in the last few years.

The chief sources of revenue are the export of sugar and tobacco, the manufacture of which is in the hands of a few millionaires who do not hesitate to employ their wealth in order

to prevent the introduction of competitive goods.

If the petition framed by the merchants in Manila is a somewhat apologetic and pleading character.

The signatures say that "Since the 1st day of August 1898 the affairs economic and political of the Philippines, economic and political, have been under absolute control of the Government of the United States.

We recognize the fact that during the ten years this relation has continued, much has been accomplished for the advancement and uplift of this rice and sugar and tobacco, the manufacture of which is in the hands of a few millionaires who do not hesitate to employ their wealth in order

to prevent the introduction of competitive goods.

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their exertions will be allowed to go unrewarded. We have said nothing regarding the contributory aid of the European community in this Colony, because we are of opinion that their response to the call for funds will be made manifest at the *ai franco* bazaar which opens on Friday next week.

WHY NOT THE GOVERNOR?

None will gainsay the meritorious character of the action of the Chinese coxwain and crew of the steam launch *Kam Shun* in proceeding to the rescue of the drowning passengers of the ill-fated *Powen*, when that vessel was wrecked near Cap-sul-mui on the 8th of June last. The gallantry of the Chinese on that occasion was so marked that the Government felt bound to take official cognizance of the fact, and by the authority of His Excellency the Governor it was decided that gold medals should be struck in their honour and presented to them, in commemoration of their deed, and as a token to the crews of other native vessels that similar bravery in the future would be as fittingly recognised. All this is as it should be, for no one in this Colony, whose main interests are bound up with the sea, can tell when he may have recourse to the life-saving exertions of the native population. When the announcement was first made, it was stated that the presentation of the medals would take the form of a public ceremony, at which the modest heroes would be congratulated on their prowess, which was all the more worthy of being commended because it lacked the slightest suspicion of being actuated by anything like self-interest or self-glorification. That decision was the more to be appreciated because it was in direct contradistinction to the usual hole-and-corner method of handing out a Bellios imitation of "The Merry Widow's" hat through the medium of a police officer, whose duty consisted of handing over the circular trophy and receiving a receipt in exchange. When the last batch of medalists came to receive their decorations, the presentation ceremony took place in the Legislative Council chamber, His Excellency the Governor performing the gracious and pleasant duty of making glad the hearts of the shy recipients. On the present occasion the directors of the Tung Wa Hospital were largely responsible for the movement which has led to a proposed recognition of the gallantry of the coxwain and crew of the *Kam Shun* and it was only right in these circumstances that the presentation ceremony should take place in the Hospital itself, and that it should be of a public character. So far so good, but it is to be feared that much of the *etatis* which would otherwise attach to the proceedings will be lost owing to the absence of His Excellency Sir Frederick I'gard from the function. It is stated that His Excellency was approached on the subject, but, owing to the pressure of official business, felt unable to accede in the proposal that he should preside when the medals were being distributed and delegated the duty to his subordinate the Registrar-General. No doubt the Registrar-General is a most estimable person gifted with all the graces essential in one who essayed to adorn the chief position at such a function, but he is not the Governor. He is not even representative of the European community, who are equally desirous of honouring these humble seamen as the Chinese themselves. Consequently the function will be robbed of much of the value and importance with which it would have been invested had His Excellency the Governor found it possible to spare the time necessary for the performance of such an exceptional and notable event as the presentation of medals for life-saving to Chinese launchmen. Perhaps if this point of view were brought to the attention of His Excellency the Governor he might reconsider his decision to delegate his prerogative to an official in the Government service, and, recalling his first judgment, voice in person the sentiments of the Colony on the act which has won the praise of the European and Chinese communities. The Chinese are peculiarly sensitive to the nice distinction which marks the difference between a reward presented by the Governor himself, and a gift handed over by a junior official who is regarded more in the light of a magistrate than a benefactor. If it were necessary the date of the presentation ceremony could be so arranged as to fit in with the necessities of His Excellency's official duties, so that all parties might be made happy for once in a while.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ALLEGATION.

(3rd July.) The following extraordinary paragraph appears in the *Japan Mail*.

"The boycott at Hongkong being still vigorous, the Governor of the Colony has issued a proclamation, strictly forbidding all meetings in connection with the boycott and all public discussions tending to promote or perpetuate it. It is very satisfactory to find His Excellency taking this course, for the measure will tend in some degree to mitigate the severity felt in Japan in connection with the attitude of foreign local merchants. That these latter have persistently fomented the boycott has been so repeatedly reported from China that the story has obtained universal credence in Japan, and has caused no little chagrin. It is justly felt that in a matter of this kind all nations should combine to disown the method of retaliation, which, though to-day directed against Japan, may to-morrow be directed against Germany or England or any other Western Power, and was actually directed yesterday against America. The Japanese are not saying much about this phase of the business, but they feel it keenly cannot be doubted by anyone who is in close touch with them, and for our own part we must say that such a method of competition refuses to be reconciled with any principle of fairness. The decided action of the Governor of Hongkong will therefore have a good effect."

In the course of his criticism of the *Japan Mail's* extraordinary allegation, the *Hongkong Chronicle* (*H.C.*)—*News*, the basis on which this charge against British merchants is made,

the fomentation of the boycott against Japanese by merchants in Hongkong having been repeatedly reported from China; the story has obtained universal credence in Japan; consequently, being so repeatedly reported it must be true, and such a method of competition is strongly to be deprecated! That is to say, repeated statements in Japanese papers that a certain thing has occurred is a proof that it has really taken place. It is an extraordinary method of reasoning. Moreover, no such proclamation has been gaisted in Hongkong. The amount of confidence to be placed on those statements may be judged from the fact that in one Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. were accused of assisting the boycott with a large sum of money, and the interesting information was added that Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. was a German firm. Unless with the deliberate object of stirring up strife, it is difficult to understand why the *Japan Mail* should go out of its way to use an alleged proclamation by the Governor of Hongkong, of which it approves, to make this unfounded attack on merchants here, thus encouraging the vernacular journals to believe that the advice given Japanese merchants in Kobe by Count Okuma—that advantage should be taken of Indian resentment to push the sale of Indian goods—was, *mutatis mutandis*, being actually carried into effect in Hongkong by British merchants. The *Japan Chronicle* concludes its very impartial criticism thus—"It is fortunate that the *Japan Mail* is not published within the limits where extra-territoriality prevails, for we are not sure that the paragraph we have quoted would not be sufficient under a British Order in Council to prove a charge of exciting enmity between the subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the subjects of His Majesty the King of England."

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE YUNNAN INCIDENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 26th June. The Chinese Minister to Paris has reported to the Waiwupu recently maintained the firmness of its attitude in regard to its demands for reparation arising out of the Yunnan frontier incident.

OLD MONUMENTS.

PRESERVATION DESIRED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 26th June. H.E. Chang Chih-tung has issued instructions to all the Provincial Authorities aient the desirability of securing the preservation of all old monuments.

CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

SHANGHAI AGENTS APPOINTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 26th June. The Ministry of Posts and Communications has directed Chow Kam Chang and Li Han Yau, the president and vice-president respectively of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, together with Chong Man Yin, director-general of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., in Shanghai, to act as Government agents for the collection of shares in the Chinese Telegraph Administration.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

DATE OF OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 26th June. It is reported that, on the 24th inst., the Grand Councillors arrived at a decision in regard to the date for the establishment of a parliament for China.

Imperial sanction will be sought for the universal announcement, at an early date, of the period within which constitutional government will be granted within the Empire.

A HONGKONG BANK LOAN.

TO H.E. CHANG PIK.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 26th June. The Ministry of Posts and Communications has borrowed one million taels from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

H.E. Chang Pik, president of the Ministry, signed the bond on the 24th inst.

AN EXPENSIVE GUEST.

COST OF THE LLAMA'S VISIT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 26th June. The Governor of Shaensi Province reports that the Llama is abounding at the Ng-toi Hills.

It costs \$6,000 a day for provision and stores for him and his retinue.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

WHEN TO BE GRANTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 28th June.

At the meeting of the Grand Councillors on the 26th inst., to discuss the question of Constitutional Government, some Ministers were in favour of granting it within a period of five years while others agreed to ten.

All, however, were of the opinion that a parliament should be instituted.

CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

THE NATIONALISATION SCHEME.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 28th June.

Upon receipt of the telegram from the shareholders of the Chinese Telegraph Administration resisting the nationalisation scheme, the Ministry of Posts and Communications proposes to offer a higher price for the shares in order to obviate further opposition.

Later.

The National Bank of China, in Shanghai, has been instructed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications to start getting in shares in private ownership of the Chinese Telegraph Administration.

SUGAR.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF DUTY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 29th June. It is proposed by the local authorities in Anhui province to increase the duty on sugar.

As, however, the sugar trade is chiefly in the hands of foreigners, a strong protest has been made against the proposal.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

ABOLITION OF SINECURES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 29th June.

On the 27th inst., their Majesties the Empress Dowager and the Emperor had a long conference with their Excellencies Chang Chih-tung, Yuan Shih-kai, Tsai Chuk and Luk Chung-nam (members of the Grand Council) on the subject of constitutional government.

RETRENCHMENT.

500 OFFICIALS DISCHARGED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 29th June.

The Governor of Hankung Province has instituted a retrenching campaign.

It is reported that more than 500 officials have been discharged from service.

WEST RIVER FLOOD.

PROVINCES TO CONTRIBUTE TO RELIEF FUNDS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 30th June.

As the result of a communication dispatched by His Excellency Chang Jen-chu, Viceroy of Canton, reporting the disastrous effects of the recent floods in the two Kwangs, the Central Government has taken prompt measures to provide relief for the sufferers.

Telegrams have been sent to the various Provincial Governments requesting them to raise funds immediately in order that the victims of the catastrophe may be relieved.

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Peking, 30th June.

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H.E. Chang Pik, president of the Ministry, signed the bond on the 24th inst.

posal to inaugurate a parliament in five years' time.

CHINESE TELEGRAPHS ABROAD.

COST OF MAINTENANCE INCREASED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 30th June.

The Waiwupu recently memorialised the Throne on the subject of the cost of maintenance of Chinese Legations in foreign countries, and proposed that additional expenditure should be authorised in accordance with the dignity befitting the representatives of the Empire abroad.

In response, the Board of Revenue has sanctioned an increase in the expenditure to the extent of 30 per cent.

STRIKE AT NIAGPO.

TRADERS' PROTEST AGAINST CURRENCY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 30th June.

The traders of Ningpo have gone on strike, it is reported, as a protest against the continued loss sustained by them owing to the diminution in the purchasing power of the copper cash.

For sometime there has been a plethora of subsidiary copper coins in Ningpo as the result of the enormous output of the Provincial Mint, and much dissatisfaction has been expressed by the traders owing to the loss they sustain in the discounting of these coins.

The strike referred to in the telegram is therefore, in all likelihood, the outcome of that feeling.—Ed. H.K.T.]

HEAT IN PEKING.

EMPERESS DOWAGER PROSTRATED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 1st July.

The heat in Peking is intense. The Emperor's condition is worse in consequence.

It is reported that the Empress Dowager is also prostrated by the heat.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

CENSUS TAKEN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 1st July.

A census of Peking has been taken with a view of enforcing compulsory education. If the scheme is successful, it will be extended to the other provinces.

SHORAGE OF FUNDS.

BOARD OF CIVIL AFFAIRS IMPECUNIOUS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

The Board of Civil Affairs has run out of its funds.

Application has been made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce and to the Ministry of Posts and Communications for financial assistance.

RETRENCHMENT.

ABOLITION OF SINECURES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 1st July.

The Imperial Government has issued instructions to the Viceroys and Governors of all provinces that special efforts should be made to dispense with all unnecessary officials with a view to retrenchment.

STORM IN PERIA.

CROPS DAMAGED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 2nd July.

On the night of the 1st inst., a heavy storm raged in Peking. Great injury has been done to the trees and crops.

CHINA AND SWEDEN.

COMMERCIAL TREATY SIGNED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 2nd July.

The Waiwupu

The "Powan" Disaster.**MASTER AND SECOND MATE REPRIMANDED.****CLOSING INCIDENTS OF THE CASE.**

June 27th

The verdict arrived at by the Court of Inquiry which was held to consider the circumstances surrounding the disaster which befell the steamship *Powan*, on the 8th instant, was that the master should be "severely reprimanded," while the second mate was "reprimanded."

The Court sat at nine o'clock, but owing to the absence of Mr. Robson, who was the second engineer of the *Powan*, who had his own means obtained another position on a Manila boat, and whose evidence was very material to the case, the Court adjourned for an hour in order that the witness might be able to attend. At ten o'clock, Mr. Robson was present and gave his evidence, which we submit below.

The Harbour-master (Comdr. Basil Taylor, R.N.), presided. The Assessors were—Lieut. Henry Butterworth, R.M., H.M.S. *Tamar*; Captain James Page, a.m. Yingling; Captain Edison Stewart Crowe, a.m. *Kinsale*; and Captain Thomas Alexander Mitchell, a.m. *Flock Sang*.

EVIDENCE BY THE SECOND ENGINEER.

J. Robson, second engineer of the *Powan*, was the last witness called. He testified to the fact, that, on the night of the 8th instant, when the *Powan* left the wharf, he was in the engine-room. The order first was "slow ahead," and later "half speed." It was about fifteen minutes after leaving the wharf that the order for "full speed" was given.

The Court—Was the speed altered after that?

Witness—Yes.

What was it?—Half speed.

How long after that did she strike?—About two minutes.

Will you describe what took place in the engine-room after she struck?—I felt three bumps.

The first bump was not a hard one?—Not very.

Yes?—Immediately after she struck, the telegraph rang "full speed ahead."

The witness then proceeded to describe the scene that followed the bumping. Water, he said, rushed into the engine-room in great volumes. An attempt was made to get the pumps out.

The Court—Weren't the pumps out at all?

Witness—No.

You say the chief engineer was in the engine-room? Did he start the pumps?—I don't know.

For all you know he may have?—He may have.

And then what happened?—The plates started to buckle.

About how long after the grounding did you notice the water nearly up to the fires?—About two minutes.

After the engines had been put "full speed ahead" did you get any further signals?—Yes. What was it?—"Stand by."

No further signals after that?—No.

Were the engines still going?—Yes.

Had your staff of firemen gone to the deck before you?—I think so.

By Lieutenant Butterworth—Had the pumps been started would they be sufficient to keep the water out?—No, sir. It was nothing like it. Was the telegraph in working order all the time you were in the engine-room?—Yes.

Did you get any verbal orders from the deck?—No.

No message about engines?—No, sir.

By Captain Black—You said you had orders to go "half speed" before she struck?—Yes.

By the telegraph?—Yes.

Captain Black—I am not aware of having given that signal.

The Court—You are quite certain about that?

Witness—Am.

Captain Black stated that he could not understand the witness's statement regarding the alleged lack of signals. He said, no orders were given the ship would have sunk in the middle of the Pass.

(To the witness)—You had no orders for stopping the ship?—No.

The last order you said was "stand by?"

The Court was here cleared.

On being re-opened, Captain Black was called upon to make a statement.

He stated that he wanted to corroborate his previous statement. Furthermore, he wanted to say that on Sunday afternoon he went out to verify the point and to locate the place where the *Powan* sank.

The Court—Had you been where you thought you were.

Captain Black—Yes.

The Captain then proceeded to explain the exact position where the *Powan* struck by the chart. He added also that from previous experience after a heavy rain the ebb tide was abnormally strong in those parts. He drew the Court's attention to the fact, as he had stated before, that the pilot was at the wheel instead of at his post.

Again the Court was cleared; this time for the decision to be arrived at.

THE FINDING.

After about twenty minutes the Court was re-opened, and the finding was read by the Harbour-master, as follows:

We find that the British steamer *Powan*, official number 68,387, of Hongkong, of which Harry Irwin Black, master, master, was master, left the wharf of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Company, Hongkong, at nine p.m. on the 8th June, 1908, on a voyage to Canton with a small cargo of 160 bales of paper and 200 other sundry packages, and 172 Chinese passengers. The engines were kept at half speed until the fairway buoys were passed, when a course was set for Cap-sui-mun, W. W. by W. J. W., the invariable course adopted, and the engines put to full speed, which should give her about 10.5 knots. Shortly after this the master left the bridge, and, on his return, a few minutes later, he found it was raining, and the land obscured from view. During the passage between the fairway buoys and Cap-sui-mun it was twice necessary to alter the course to port to avoid junks. This, however, was compensated for, by keeping her headed a quarter of a point to the north of her course for some minutes after each alteration.

At about 9.40, at which hour it was to be expected that the ship would be nearing Cap-sui-mun, land was sighted close under the port bow, by the master alone, on the starboard bow. The master not being quite certain of his position, appealed to the pilot—a member of the crew, who had been on the run in the ship, for nineteen years—as to whether the land, on the starboard side, was Mawan Island, in his opinion. The pilot, unfortunately, was not at his station at a window of the wheel house over the master's hand—but in the temporary absence of the helmsman, had taken the wheel, from which position he was unable to see the land on the starboard bow, and, thinking the master had passed the land on the port bow, which he had done, he thought he resembled a man who had come to him in the dark, and had asked him to identify him. It is not believed, however, that he ever had any friend in the colony, or a close business connexion there.

The search was later made, and it was found that in all branches of trade Japanese import merchants are placed in a very trying position, and the Yokohama Specie Bank is involved in many difficulties in connection with its changes business in the colony.

that effect. The pilot's evidence, however, is not very satisfactory, as he was not able to give any reason for his confident recognition of the land. The master was still under the impression that the land he had seen on the starboard bow was Mawan Island, and, after turning to starboard two or three points, sighted his helm, and stood up, as he imagined, in mid-channel, to go through Cap-sui-mun. Almost at the same instant the ship took the ground, and the engines were eased to half speed. The ship appeared to pass over the rocks, and to be about, the engines were put to full speed ahead again, with a view to getting her out of the vicinity of danger, while the walls were being sounded. There is some slight conflict of evidence as to the actual signals given to and received by the engineers, but this is accounted for by the fact that the telegraph was obviously damaged by the shock of the impact, and was unreliable. When it was found that the ship was making water in considerable quantities, it was decided to beach the ship, for which purpose the helm was put hard a-starboard, and the ship headed for the nearest beach. She, however, sank before reaching it.

We find that all possible steps were taken after grounding to save the ship and passengers. We are of the opinion that the master was guilty of a grave error in judgment in keeping the engines at full speed when he was in any way uncertain of his position in thick weather. He also appears to have placed too much reliance upon the expression of opinion by the Malay pilot, who was not, as it turned out, in a position to give an opinion of any value. Seeing that so much importance was attached to the opinion of the pilot, it would seem a most improper proceeding to take the helm from the wheel, necessitating the absence from his post of the pilot, but this was done by the second mate without the knowledge of the master. We, therefore, direct that the master be severely reprimanded and the second mate reprimanded.

The Court was dissolved.

THE ORIUM CRUSADE.

THE BISHOP OF MACAO

RETURNS FROM EUROPE.

29th ulto.

After a short visit to Europe during which he had proceeded to Rome to confer with His Holiness the Pope on the transfer of jurisdiction of the Haian missions, the Bishop of Macao returned to the Colony of Macao by "Macao" the German mail *Peters Ludwig* to-day. His Lordship was met on board by the Right Rev. Dr. Ponson, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hongkong, Rev. Fr. J. Lelis, Portuguese Consul, Rev. Fr. N. Nogueira, Procurator, Spanish Dominican Mission, Hongkong, and the Rev. Fathers Nunes, Arwright S.J., and Henriquez from Macao.

The Bishop is a guest of the Spanish Fathers during his brief sojourn in Hongkong. He proceeds to Macao by the s.s. *Sui Tzi* tomorrow morning.

OUTBREAK IN YUNNAN.**OVER THREE HUNDRED KILLED IN RECENT SKIRMISHES.**

The troubles in Annan have reached a stage at which the Government has had to resort to military force with great loss of life to the rebels.

The agitators at first tried passive resistance by organising crowds to protest against the levies of the taxation levied. But as the Government contented itself with dispersing the assembled mobs, and only resorted to force when driven to it, the sedition grew in strength.

GREAT SLAUGHTER.

The rebels mustered in great numbers in the Province of Khay-hoa, and took post at a place called Phu-yen. There the troops met the enemy and defeated them with heavy loss, the killed alone amounting to 315. This happened on May 22. The latest news is that the district was quieting down.

In the Province of Quinphon, where the movement started, the bloodshed has simply enraged the discontented people, and there is no check to the agitation. The more moderate section still hope for justice from the Government by lessening the weight of the crushing taxation.

The leaders see clearly that passive demonstrations will not benefit them and that their resistance is out of the question and they have taken to a more formidable weapon—the boycott.

They gave the order, and at once all the disturbed districts were forsaken, there being neither buyers nor sellers. Guards posted on the roads turn back all the dealers. All business and trade have stopped from the strict enforcement of orders not to sell anything to Frenchmen, and not to work up any account for Europeans.

THE BOYCOTT.

It is in fact a fierce war waged to starve out all the French residents, and to ruin all the colporteurs and merchants. The boycott is a real thing, and those who refuse to join receive no mercy. For instance, at Tam Quang, a carpenter, who persisted in working for a European was seized and beaten. Several boys and coolies who remained in the employ of Europeans have disappeared altogether, it being conjectured that they have shared the fate of the carpenter.

The *Salon Opinion* says that the rebel movement is managed by clever leaders who seem to obey orders issued by a supreme authority.

One thing certain is that the guiding spirits who order the boycott and compel servants and workers to leave the employ of Europeans are Nationalists who have been to Japan and have been fired by the Japanese victories over Russia. Maiters are indeed so bad that the proclamation of martial law is now urged.—*Malay Mail*.

THE RHACAPTURE OF HOKOW.**ASTOUNDING ATROCITIES.**

The recapture of Hokow is to-day an accomplished fact. M. Dupont, in charge of the French consulate, Hokow, having been informed in the course of the coming of the regular troops, sent two Annamite messengers, promising them a large sum if they accomplished their mission, which was to carry to the commanders of the troops a letter in which he requested them, if possible, not to open fire on the city, as it was completely abandoned, which made it certain that no resistance would be offered. The messengers seem to have accomplished their object as the troops arrived with their arms along over their shoulders, and M. Dupont is to be commended for his initiative.

Then, on Tuesday, the 26th May, about 8.30 a.m. the sound of firing came to our ears; then came the sound of trumpets, and finally, there were to be noticed, "shin-pings" on a battery preceded by Commandant Ko, and furnished with many-coloured flags. The chief, whom many Europeans knew, came in front of them and shook hands with them. He carried French medals suspended on a tricoloured ribbon, that had been bestowed upon him for services rendered. I don't know under what circumstances.

Commandant Ko, it is known, was beaten by the Rebels, and took refuge at Fookin: I cannot say what strategy he was able to bring himself into the ranks of the regular troops.

Here, then, are the Yunnan "regulars" to the number of about 4,000, followed by their artillery, who made haste to occupy the forts whilst they emitted wild cries; they installed themselves tranquilly, no one bothering them in the least; they are men well set up, of a good constitution, gathered in clean khaki, with a peaked cap bound with gold braid.

Their installation completed, groups went to and fro in the city to pillage it with rigour, but the inhabitants had not forgotten anything, everything having been left open for their inspection. The regulars therefore didn't care, if the Imperial Government determined to act on the resolution of the House of Commons, and issues orders to the Eastern Crown Colonies to abolish the opium monopoly and give up all revenue derived therefrom, it will be easy, while gratifying moral feelings, to share the cost of that gratification by excusing the colonies from any further contribution towards Imperial defence.

Neither the Government edict, nor the refusal of the defence contribution (which is derived in a large part from the opium revenue), nor yet the enthusiastic meeting of Straits Chinese in favour of the suppression of the opium monopoly, will put an end to the smoking, eating, or hypodermic injection of the drug. It is a mistake to cloud this issue by ignoring, mistating, or distorting the facts.

Portuguese Times.

HARBOUR FATALITY.

During the boom in the spinning industry after the war, there was considerable extension of mills, and not a few new companies were formed, the machinery required for the extension of mills or for the new companies being chiefly ordered from abroad through the medium of the Mitsui Busan Kaisha. In some cases the time for taking delivery of the machinery, has already arrived, and in other cases the time is approaching, but the depression in the yarn market of late has rendered it very difficult for the companies to take delivery of the machinery. We learn from the *Arab* that not a few companies are asking the Mitsui Busan Kaisha to cancel the orders. Among the companies making this request are the Fukushima and Tokyo Spinning Companies, each of which ordered machinery and plant for 40,000 spindles, and 17 Chinese passengers. The engines were kept at half speed until the fairway buoys were passed, when a course was set for Cap-sui-mun.

Foreign labourers shall not be treated in a cruel manner; that is to say, they shall be placed on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

(3) No men-of-war shall be allowed to navigate the inland waters of a foreign country, or Power, nor any naval or military forces, nor any men-of-war shall be allowed to hold manœuvres in foreign territorial waters or territory, as it would violate its sovereign rights and cause anxiety to its people.

(4) No person shall be allowed to smuggle munitions of war into the interior of a foreign country.

(5) No aliens shall be allowed to own lands, or to settle in the interior of a foreign country.

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(7) No foreign bank-note shall be allowed to be put into circulation except in the ports open to foreign trade.

(8) Mining or railway concessions granted to foreign subjects shall not be renewed upon the expiration of said concessions.—*N. C. D. News*.

SPINNING MACHINERY CONTRACTS.**SAD END TO AN UNKNOWN MAN.****THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.****IMPORTATION OF TURKISH AND PERSIAN.**

The Chinese Commissioner-General and the Inspector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs are reported to have taken the following decision concerning the importation of Persian or Turkish opium:

(a) Beginning from January 1, 1909, if any merchant want to import Persian or Turkish opium to any of the Treaty Ports of China, they must first obtain from the Kowloon Customs a permit for each case of the drug, without which the consignment will be liable to confiscation when it reaches China.

(b) Beginning with the year 1909, the importation of Persian or Turkish opium will be annually reduced by one-fifth.

(c) Only those who have regularly been engaged in the opium trade will be allowed to apply to the Customs for permits, but their applications will be regulated by the amount imported during the previous year, which amount will be one-fifth of the above whole.

—*N. C. D. News*.

THE CHINA SQUADRON.**AUSTRALIAN SECRET.**

General regret will be felt at the decision of the Imperial Government not to allow the ships of the China Squadron to visit Australian ports in order to participate in the welcome to the United States fleet, says the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*. It is set forth that nations of the Commonwealth will have to content themselves with the *China Mail* and *Telegraph*.

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(b) Beginning with the year 1909, the import

THE FAR EASTERN REVIEW

HOME GOVERNMENTS AND CROWN COLONIES

With the June issue of the *Far Eastern Review* begins the fifth volume of that admirable trade and engineering publication, which continues to maintain the high standard set in the early days of its career. In the latest number, there is a wide range of articles including a description with photographs of the Royal State Railways of Siam, the Hangchow Griffin Stakes and/or the Tientsin Stakes at the Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting 1908. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. 1st prize. A cup presented, and prize: \$5. (Entrance fees to go to winter.)

Mr. F. B. Deacon's *Asstainer*, 148 lbs.
Mr. F. B. Deacon's *Gamboge* (late Camphor Tree) 148 lbs.
Mr. Danis' *Rubber Tree*, 151 lbs.
Mr. Dryasdust's *Bantamique*, 152 lbs.
Mr. Dryasdust's *Coxcomb*, 150 lbs.
Mr. F. H. May's *Astral*, 153 lbs.
Mr. H. Morris' *Blackberry* (late Lingfield), 153 lbs.
Dr. J. W. Noble's *Baluch* (late), 141 lbs.

PROGRESS OF SINGAPORE

Singapore, the gateway of the Orient, is a remarkable instance of the progress derived by the efforts of capable administration. For the year 1812, there were but 120 sailing vessels entered towards, with a capacity of 130,000 tons, the figure for 1906 total 10,000 vessels entered of a tonnage of 14,665,288. Singapore lies at the foot of the Malay Peninsula, and in point of tonnage entering the port is now the seventh largest in the world. It has a most magnificent harbour and a large amount of money is being expended to afford sheltered anchorage to vessels. The country is very fertile and rich in ore, while there are no serious floods, seismic disturbance or epidemics as in other Eastern ports. The progress of the Federated Malay States will continue, the country being extensively developed, railways are being constructed, new roads opened, while owing to the great European demand for rubber, plantations are being laid out on a most extensive scale. Being in the very extremity of Asia, and commanding the Malacca Straits, the colony will doubtless always remain a great shipping port, as it practically controls the door to China and Japan. The latest shipping statistics are for the year 1906, and a comparison of British and foreign tonnage entering the ports shows the great extent to which Japanese competition has entered since the cessation of hostilities with Russia. The total number of vessels entering the port in 1906 was 10,903, as compared with 10,874 in 1905, while the tonnage up to 14,665,288 tons, an increase of 749,94 tons. In 1906, however, there is a decrease in British shipping as compared with 1905 of 253,482 tons, the next largest decrease being America, viz., 42,965 tons. Japanese tonnage gained 24,152 tons, and Russia 14,318 tons. German tonnage increased by 67,059 tons, Dutch 62,190 tons, French 20,403 tons, Norwegian and Swedish 18,701 tons, Austrian 12,882 tons and Spanish 6,567 tons. The taking over of the Tawang Pagar Docks by the home Government has directed a good deal of attention to Singapore. The premises of the company formed in 1863 have a space of 200,000 tons. There are two graving docks and the Victoria Dock, fitted with modern appliances. The earning power of the Board controlling the docks has shown a steady increase since the taking over of the concern, and considerable attention has been given to the subject of extension works. The Government of the Straits Settlements has also, in hand the construction of a basin of 270 acres and a quay of nearly a mile in length for the accommodation of steamers, the works extension involving an expenditure of over two million pounds. The great harbour scheme, which has been a subject of discussion for some time, is estimated to cost about one and a half million pounds; the Government having commenced work on the reclamation of a large area in front of the present sea wall. The direct trade of Singapore with South Wales is very slight, and with the growing importance of the Straits Settlement it is very improbable that a greater demand will ensue for Welsh coal owing to the fact that Singapore is in a zone where native coals would naturally predominate, having regard to the low freight rates compared with the high cost of transportation from South Wales. A fair quantity of coal, however, is annually despatched to Singapore from Cardiff, a good proportion of which is on Admiralty account. The following table shows the actual quantity of coal despatched to Singapore from Cardiff during the past three years:

	Tons.
1906	57,735
1905	67,059
1904	43,026

The progress of Singapore, as gathered from the latest shipping statistics we have given above, is very great, and Singapore at the gateway of the vast Orient will undoubtedly loom more largely in the future as the exploitation of the East proceeds.—*Cardiff Journal of Commerce*, March 24.

Year.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB

THE THIRD MEETING, 1908

The programme of the third meeting to be held at the Happy Valley, on Saturday, the 14th prox., (weather permitting) is as follows:

1.-4.00 p.m.—THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For China ponies subscription griffins of this season 1907-1908 and all ponies entered, in the Hongkong Griffin Stakes and/or the Tientsin Stakes at the Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting 1908. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. 1st prize. A cup presented, and prize: \$5. (Entrance fees to go to winter.)

Mr. F. B. Deacon's *Lys*, 146 lbs.
Mr. F. B. Deacon's *Abstainer*, 152 lbs.
Mr. H. W. Kenny's *Resignation*, 151 lbs.
Mr. Medicis' *Sofano Rose*, 154 lbs.
Dr. J. W. Noble's *Strathain*, 146 lbs.

2.-4.30 p.m.—GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lbs extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. A cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana Meetings during the season, counting 1 point for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning 2 lbs, to be deducted next time he starts. Such 2 lbs to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee \$5, 2nd prize: \$5. (Half entrance fees to go to winter.)

Mr. Bruton's *Silverlake*, 146 lbs.
Mr. Bruton's *Kington*, 151 lbs.
Mr. Danis' *Rubber Tree*, 151 lbs.
Mr. F. B. Deacon's *Plym* (late Homeward Bound), 146 lbs.
Mr. Dryasdust's *Earthquake*, 156 lbs.
Mr. Dryasdust's *Coxcomb*, 151 lbs.
Capt. Heathcote's *Lancaster Rose*, 151 lbs.
Mr. F. C. Master's *Blue Nile*, 151 lbs.
Mr. F. H. May's *Astral*, 151 lbs.

3.-4.40 p.m.—WELTER RACE.—Half a mile. For China pony hacks and polo ponies passed as such by the committee of the Club. Catch weight 13st. To be ridden by riders who have been the bona fide owners of such ponies for at least one calendar month immediately preceding the Gymkhana and, who, have never won an official race in Hongkong or China. Open to members of the Jockey and Polo Clubs and members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Winning ponies in the welter races at the 1st and 2nd Gymkhana this season to carry 7 lbs. extra. Entrance fee \$5, 1st prize presented; and prize: \$5. (Entrance fees to go to winter.)

Mr. P. W. Goldring's *Wildman*, Mr. H. E. Blight's *Blotting Pad*.
Mr. K. L. I. son's *Sundae* (late Forfar).
Mr. E. G. Morel's *Kirkungston*.
Mr. P. R. Wolf's *Esperanto*.

4.-5.00 p.m.—FIVE FURLONGS FLAT RACE.—For all China ponies. Weight per inch as per scale. Placed ponies in the Gymkhana Stakes at either of the first two Gymkhana meetings this season barred. Previous winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5, 1st prize: \$5. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Bruton's *Nutmeg*, 151 lbs.
Mr. Bruton's *Kington*, 155 lbs.
Mr. W. G. Clarke's *Gamboge* (late Camphor Tree), 149 lbs.
Mr. Danis' *Rubber Tree*, 151 lbs.
Mr. F. B. Deacon's *Plym*, 151 lbs.
Capt. Heathcote's *Sidier Roy*, 154 lbs.
Mr. W. J. Webb-Bowen's *Sahib*, 155 lbs.

5.-5.30 p.m.—DESPATCH RACE.—Hongkong Mounted Troop v. Hongkong Gymkhana Club. Four, side. First competitor on each side starts with a despatch to be handed him at starting post, rides half a mile, stops and hands same to second competitor, who rides similar distance and hands same to 3rd competitor and so on to 4th competitor on each side, who must weigh-in over 12 stones; other competitors, catch weights; any China ponies. The first of the two final competitors to hand his despatch to judge at winning post to win competition for his side. Despatch dropped must be picked up by competitor. Each competitor must be unmounted when receiving despatch. Mr. F. B. Deacon has kindly presented four prizes for the winning team.

TROOP TEAM.

Lieut. C. H. Ross.
Trooper W. S. Dupree.
" C. G. Mackie.
" R. F. C. Master.
Gymkhana Club Team.
The Hon. Mr. F. H. May.
Mr. H. F. Hickman.
" G. K. H. Bruton.
" H. E. Large.

6.-6.00 p.m.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE.—For China ponies subscription griffins of any season and all ponies entered in the Hongkong Griffin Stakes and/or the Tientsin Stakes at the Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting 1908. Weight for lassies as per scale. Weight for lassies at any official meeting other than subscription griffins of this season 1907-1908 and ponies entered in the Hongkong Griffin Stakes and/or the Tientsin Stakes at the Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting 1908 of one race 7 lbs. extra; of two or more races 12 lbs. extra. Non-winning runners' subscription griffins of this season 1907-1908 and non-winning ponies in the Hongkong Griffin Stakes and/or the Tientsin Stakes at the Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting 1908 allowed 7 lbs. Weight at either of the two Gymkhana meetings this season and previous winters at this meeting to carry 3 lbs. extra. Penalties accumulative, jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5, 1st prize: \$5. (Entrance fees to go to winter.)

Mr. F. B. Deacon's *Asstainer*, 148 lbs.
Mr. Handie's *Grey Tick*, 150 lbs.
Mr. H. W. Kenny's *Resignation*, 151 lbs.
Mr. Medicis' *Sofano Rose*, 154 lbs.
Dr. J. W. Noble's *Strathain*, 146 lbs.

7.-6.30 p.m.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5, 1st prize: \$5. (Entrance fees to go to winter.)

THE HAKUMEN RAILWAY

JAPANESE VETO MAINTAINED

Tokio, June 24.—The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Peking has presented to the Chinese Government the Japanese counter-statement on the Fukumoto Railway, to which reference was made in many telegrams in the *North-China Daily News* of June 11. It points out that Japan does not obstruct the development of Chinese ports, and it suggests that a line should be built connecting Fukumoto with a point on the South Manchuria Railway.—*N.C.D. News*.

CHINESE BOAT PROCESSION IN SARAWAK

Mr. Khoo Sian Tan, the Sarawak Opium Farmer, recently approached the Government on behalf of the Hokien Chinese Community for special permission to hold a public procession in the township of Kuching on the 24th, 26th and 28th of this month, says the *Sarawak Gazette* of the 16th June.

The arrangements for the procession are in the hands of a Committee of twelve members of the Hokien Chinese Community of which Mr. Ong Tiang Swei is President and Messrs. Khoo Sian Tan and Khoo Siew Jin, the Opium Farmer, are specially importing from Penang the properties, etc. required in order to have everything on the grandest possible scale and make the procession the longest and most gorgeous of any that has yet been seen in Sarawak. The whole of the Hokien Chinese in the State of Sarawak are interested and will take part in the procession which will extend for over a quarter of a mile in length. The Government have promised to supply twelve police constables to guard the procession and keep order on the appointed days. On the 16th the Chinese bands which are to take part will march round the town. For the necessary preparations which have to be made two temporary altars sheds have been erected in the "Main Bazaar opposite the shop houses of Mean Swee Ann and Chia Lin, respectively. Two theatre buildings have also been put up opposite the Hokien Chinese Temple for way-side performances from the 18th to 20th instant. On the evening of the 28th, the last of the three appointed days, at about 8 p.m. the procession will proceed to Padungan where the Chinese junk which forms the principal figure in the procession will be burnt.

The subscriptions which have been collected all over Sarawak amount we are informed, to about \$30,000 and will be expended on this procession which is being organised for the benefit of the Country.

The Chinese traders solely hope that by this means the present depression of trade will cease. Since the falling off in prices of jungle and other produce some four years ago they have been getting worse and worse and they trust that after this the health and prosperity of Sarawak will improve by the help of Providence.

With regard to the proposed extension of the International Settlement at Shanghai, the Chinese officials and papers in Peking treat the action of the Shanghai Municipal Council as a mere protest and say that if the Wah-wah yields to the pressure of the foreign Ministers in Peking to grant the required extension, the whole Pacific district and the fine Chinese ports (known as Manchurian and Peiping) will eventually be annexed. The general opinion in North China is that the granting of the proposed ex-

change will be the best course to be adopted. The programme of the third meeting to be held at the Happy Valley, on Saturday, the 14th prox., (weather permitting) is as follows:

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Mr. Bruton's *Silverlake*, 146 lbs.
Mr. F. B. Deacon's *Asstainer</i*

Hongkong's Sympathy

DONATION OF \$30,000 TO RELIEVE FLOOD SUFFERERS.

GRAVITY OF THE WEST RIVER CALAMITY OFFICIALLY RECOGNISED.

The first business before the members of the Legislative Council last Thursday was a resolution submitted by His Excellency the Governor expressing the sympathy of the Colony with the people of Kwangtung and Kwangsi in the dire calamity which had befallen them owing to the recent West River floods, and submitting the proposal that a sum of \$30,000 be subscribed towards the relief of the sufferers. The resolution was adopted with unanimity, at the detailed report below will show.

His Excellency the Governor said: "I rise to propose a resolution which I much regret has not been in the hands of hon. members of this Council earlier. It is a matter of some urgency and it has only been received just in time to place on the table before this meeting. The resolution is in the following terms:

That the Legislative Council of Hongkong do, on behalf of the community, convey to the Governor-General of the two Kwang provinces their deep sympathy in the appalling calamity which has overtaken a large part of the population of Kwangtung and Kwangsi:

It is further resolved that a sum of thirty thousand dollars be disbursed from the General Revenue of the Colony as a donation from the Colony of Hongkong to the Fund for the relief of the sufferers from the recent floods in the Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces.

Hon. members will have seen in the local press and I dare say from other sources as well they have heard of the terrible calamity which has overtaken the inhabitants of the neighbouring provinces in South China with whom this Colony has always maintained close relations. I have not got any authentic information derived from official sources, but I wrote several days ago to the Consul-General at Canton for confirmation of the reports which have reached us. I think it is sufficient for us that the Chinese in Hongkong are fully convinced of the extent of the calamity and the enormous loss of life and the great distress which have been caused by it. They have come forward themselves already and raised large subscriptions with that generosity and that sympathy for distress which we are used to associate with them, and which forms such an admirable trait in the Chinese character. The Tung Wa Hospital Committee recently—the day before yesterday I think—in a letter to the Hon. the Registrar General in which they stated that the present calamity is perhaps the worst that has occurred in the history of the two Provinces. [His Excellency read the preamble to the Bill.]

(3) That the Committee request the Government to pass a rule forbidding these young girls under 16 years of age as singing girls commonly known as pi-pac-hai is the cause of much immorality and the ruin of many of the girls.

(4) That the Chairman request the Government to transfer to and should be transferred to the Government of Hongkong and that the said Government should henceforward receive the contributions of all persons who have the commencement of this Ordinance, were contributors to the said Fund and also of all such persons as would have thereafter become contributors to the said Fund if this Ordinance had not been passed and should continue to pay all such pensions as may be payable at the commencement of this Ordinance and should pay pensions in respect of such contributions as referred to the widows and orphans of such contributors in manner provided by this Ordinance:

(5) That the Committee appeal through the press for the assistance of the Chinese community in this matter.

(6) That a sub-committee consisting of Messrs Chong Yong Khay and Liang Man Sui be appointed to assist the Chairman in carrying out these resolutions.

In pursuance of the resolution a meeting was held yesterday afternoon (23rd) at the Chinese Protectorate to which the Presidents and Secretaries of nearly all the Chinese Clubs in Singapore were invited to attend. About 40 Chinese gentlemen attended, including several members of the Po Leung Kuk Committee.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Mr. Barnes) as Chairman of the Committee, after explaining the object of the meeting informed the gentlemen present that His Excellency the Governor had already made a rule prohibiting these young girls from appearing in the singing halls in Kreta Ayer and in public eating houses and other licensed premises, but to make the prohibition effective the co-operation and assistance of the clubs must be obtained.

Some discussion then ensued, and in the end the meeting unanimously undertook to assist the Po Leung Kuk in the good work it is doing by refusing to admit any such young girls to their club.

leads towards our Relief Fund and I am taking it that we are voting this \$30,000 as a measure to return the kindness and sympathy which they have shown to us on that occasion. I am sure every member of this Council and every one in this Colony, without distinction of nationality or race, will endorse the action of the Government in submitting the vote to this Council. As you say the amount is not very large, but it practically shows to the Canton Government and people our sympathy with them in their distress, and for that reason I have very much pleasure in seconding (applause).

The resolution was put to the Council and carried unanimously.

THE GALLANT COXSWAIN.**PRESERVATION TO MASTER OF S.L.****"KAM SHUN."**

The presentation, which, it was proposed, should be made to the coxswain of the steam-launch *Kam Shun*, of Messrs. Tak Kee & Co., who was responsible for the saving of numerous lives, both European and Chinese, from the wreck of the s.s. *Perseus*, near Capesum, on the night of the 8th June, will shortly take place. A sufficient sum of money has been subscribed by the Chinese admirers of the gallant act of Lee Tai and his crew, to enable a set of gold medals to be struck for presentation to the veteran coxswain. His Excellency the Governor was approached for his consent to make the presentation. Owing, however, to the pressure of his official duties His Excellency will be unable to preface at the function in person. Sir Frederick Lugard has delegated the pleasing duty to Mr. E. A. Irving, the Registrar-General. We are informed that the ceremony will be of a public character and will take place at the Tung Wa hospital as soon as the medals are ready.

THE PO LEUNG KUK.**THE EMPLOYMENT OF SINGING GIRLS.**

At a meeting of the Po Leung Kuk Committee held on the 22nd April, 1908, at Singapore, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

(1) That the practice of employing girls under 16 years of age as singing girls commonly known as pi-pac-hai is the cause of much immorality and the ruin of many of the girls.

(2) That the Chairman request the Government to pass a rule forbidding these young girls to appear in public eating houses.

(3) That the Committee invite the officers of all Chinese clubs to attend a meeting in the Chinese Protectorate and request them to assist in this matter by refusing to admit any such young girls to their clubs.

(4) That the Committee appeal through the press for the assistance of the Chinese community in this matter.

(5) That a sub-committee consisting of Messrs Chong Yong Khay and Liang Man Sui be appointed to assist the Chairman in carrying out these resolutions.

In pursuance of the resolution a meeting was held yesterday afternoon (23rd) at the Chinese Protectorate to which the Presidents and Secretaries of nearly all the Chinese Clubs in Singapore were invited to attend. About 40 Chinese gentlemen attended, including several members of the Po Leung Kuk Committee.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Mr. Barnes) as Chairman of the Committee, after explaining the object of the meeting informed the gentlemen present that His Excellency the Governor had already made a rule prohibiting these young girls from appearing in the singing halls in Kreta Ayer and in public eating houses and other licensed premises, but to make the prohibition effective the co-operation and assistance of the clubs must be obtained.

Some discussion then ensued, and in the end the meeting unanimously undertook to assist the Po Leung Kuk in the good work it is doing by refusing to admit any such young girls to their club.

THE BEGGARS AND VAGRANTS OF BANGKOK.

Perhaps in no other city throughout the Orient are mendicants of all kinds allowed such freedom as there are in Bangkok. This is now so well known that the number is constantly increasing and the patience of the public is becoming worn out with what is termed the "Beggar Nuisance." One meets them at every turn, and if the arts are not forthcoming, it often happens that the resourceful beggar, who may not have an att in his pocket at the moment, will be hauled at the passing stranger, who may not have an att in his pocket at the moment. It has been remarked that the abuse comes generally from the most healthy and able-bodied vagrant, who by all appearance is young and strong enough to work, but refuses to do so because he finds begging more profitable and much easier. It is stated that the number of this vagabond class of beggar is rapidly increasing in Bangkok and that many of them are professional thieves in disguise. They will not accept a bowl of rice if offered in charity; they must have *o/o* of the good lady of the house will have their imprecations, and perhaps threats, into the bargain, should there happen to be nobody else. Far be it from us to try and influence the hearts of the charitably disposed. Be it passing in your charity and alms giving, but let the real objects of charity have the preference. Able-bodied mendicants, who can work for their daily bread, are not objects of charity. They are not suffering from hunger, because they disdain to take rice, bread, fruits etc., as alms. They want money to buy opium, shaman, cigar etc., and enjoy a carousing night in some gambling or other den, when the day's beggar is done. In other cities of the East, it has been found expedient to deal in a drastic way with this class of beggars. Whenever, found, if they are not able to give a satisfactory account of themselves, they are marched off to prison and given work to do. This has generally a most salutary effect, so much so, that vagabond beggars of this nature have almost disappeared from the streets of almost all our neighbouring towns. No one will deny a few atts occasionally to the main, lame, blind, and peddy objects of charity, which one so often sees daily in highways, but to be harassed with roaming, able-bodied vagrants of the type to which we refer is really too much for the patience and charity of the most philanthropic who very rightly regard such characters as a danger and a nuisance to society.

We hope that some regulations will be made concerning the matter, which will prove effective in diminishing this growing evil. As long as strong, healthy vagrants, will be free to rove as they please, begging round the city, will be only encouraging business among the honest and the poor, who have no means of subsistence, to take measures to restrain them. We trust that the Government will do its best to put an end to this calamity.

Dr. Ho Kai: I have pleasure in seconding the resolution which you have just put to the Council. Although we have not what you called official information of the calamity, I think we may get some idea of it from the memorial which has been sent by the Viceroy of Canton to the Chinese community. That has been published in the native papers and I believe has appeared in some of the European press as well. There the Viceroy reported to the Throne that within the last 15 or 20 years the present calamity—the present flood—is about the most calamitous that had occurred, and he had asked the Throne to devote some money for the relief of the sufferers in the Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces. So that we have, at least, some official confirmation of the fearful disaster which has overtaken the poor people of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, on account of the West River flood. Sir, you have stated just now, that the Chinese Government, in account of their disastrous condition, allowed their sympathy with the inhabitants of Hongkong to extend to giving a sum of \$30,000.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber last Thursday. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.O. His Excellency Major-General Bradwood, C.B., Hon. Mr. E. B. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. W. Bees Davies (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. L. A. M. Johnston (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works), Hon. Capt. Basil H. Taylor, R.N. (Harbour Master), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.O. Hon. Mr. W. Yuk, C.M.G. Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. Clement (Clerk of Councils).

ABSENT.

Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade, and Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 1).

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 31 and 32. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND.

The Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the transfer to the Government of Hongkong of the Widows' and Orphans' pension fund and of the management and control of the pensions of Widows and Orphans and to consolidate the laws in relation thereto.

In moving the first reading the Colonial Secretary said: "In connection with this Bill I beg to lay on the table by your Excellency's direction the correspondence relating to the transfer to the Government of the said fund. That correspondence contains full information on the subject which I will be happy to supplement on the second reading. I regret that this Bill and the paper which accompanies it have not been in the hands of hon. members sooner. The amount of printing—the tables to the Bill are very complicated and required great care, is very heavy and the printing establishment at this season of the year is much overworked and hon. members will excuse the short notice given them. The first reading is only a formality and I trust the Bill will be read a first time to-day.

The Attorney General seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The preamble to the Bill recites that Whereas it is expedient that the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund constituted under the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance 1900 should be transferred to and should vest in the Government of Hongkong and that the said Government should henceforward receive the contributions of all persons who have the commencement of this Ordinance, were contributors to the said Fund and also of all such persons as would have thereafter become contributors to the said Fund if this Ordinance had not been passed and should continue to pay all such pensions as may be payable at the commencement of this Ordinance and should pay pensions in respect of such contributions as referred to the widows and orphans of such contributors in manner provided by this Ordinance:

And whereas it is expedient that for the purpose of calculating the pensions to be

payable under this Ordinance new tables should be substituted for the tables in the schedule to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance 1900. And whereas it is desirable to repeal the law relating to the p

ensions of widows and orphans and to consolidate the same.

EXPORTATION OF OPIUM.

Council went into Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to prohibit the exportation of prepared opium to China.

His Excellency the Governor said this Bill had been held back in order that the Council had an absolute assurance that an Edict had been issued in accordance with the agreement made by the Chinese Government with the Imperial Government. It was now certain that an Edict had been issued.

Council resumed and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

The Attorney General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, moved that the Bill be referred to the Public Health and Buildings Committee, and the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance 1903 be re-committed in order to allow certain amendments, which it was desired to be adopted by the Council:—

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

A sum of two thousand two hundred and twenty-one dollars is laid on the vote, Harbour Master's Department, for the following items:—

A.—HARBOUR OFFICE.

Personal Encumbrances.

* Allowances for painting numbers on junks to:—

3rd grade clerk, at \$10.....\$1.15

2nd grade clerks and shroffs, at \$10 each.....36

Inspector of junks and cargo boats, at \$180.....90

Assistant Inspector of junks and cargo boats, at \$120.....60

3rd grade assistant Inspector of junks and cargo boats, at \$90.....45

Police officers in charge of installations, 4 at \$180, 4 at \$120, 6 at \$100, and 3 at \$60 each.....60

Police constables at installations, 3 at \$60 each, and 1 at \$60.....220

Seamen, at \$14 each.....36

Boatmen, 10 at \$24, 12 at \$18.....36

and 12 at \$12 each.....36

Police beatmen at installations, 13 at \$24, and 7 at \$18 each.....219

Painter, at \$15.....24

Total.....\$1,635

Other Charges.

Paints, brushes &c. for painting numbers on junks.....550

B.—STEAM-LAUNCHES.

Steam-launch "Daisy".

Personal Encumbrances.

* Allowances for painting numbers on junks to:—

Engines, at \$14.....\$1.12

2 Seamen, at \$14 each.....24

Total.....\$2,221

CHARITABLE SERVICES.

A sum of thirty thousand dollars is laid on the vote, Charitable Services, Other Charitable Allowances.

This was all the business.

was not the intention of the Government that by all means the burden of the calamity should rest on the shoulders of the community, but while, at the same time, it was the bounden duty of the Government to alleviate and ameliorate the sufferings of the community, it was also their desire, they went as far beyond that duty, in the direction of imposing onerous burdens upon the community. It was incumbent on them to see that in the endeavour to maintain the welfare of the community, that by all means the burden should not necessarily impair its wealth by scaring capital away from property or by harassing unduly the Chinese population, upon whose content and well-being equally, with commerce, the prosperity of Hongkong depended. He proceeded over familiar grounds to relate the history of sanitary legislation and observed that it was now admitted, that, before the Government had been too lenient with property owners, since they had not been lenient enough. He trusted that now the fight was over they would shake hands and be at peace. (Applause.)

His Excellency the Governor welcomed the speech of the hon. member who had just sat down and who had spoken in so eloquent terms on the general principles of the Bill.

He also congratulated the Council as a whole on having arrived at the conclusion of their heavy labours in connection with the Bill. (He added)

The object of the Government has been on the one hand to preserve the interests of sanitation in this Colony, which has been now

one able year after year to plague, and which is so perpetually liable to fresh importations of disease.

On the other hand, to do violence to the rights of property owners, to avoid friction even at the risk of the Government losing the support of the Chinese.

Proceeding, he said: "The defendant was in charge of a moulding shop. Whenever new men were engaged in it, he would tell to the men that he wanted to change their rate of pay. This was done, and he would fix a rate of pay, and a warrant issued for his arrest. There were many more charges against him—some

of perjury, some of being drunk, and some of

not being fit for his work.

Widows and Orphans Fund.

GOVERNMENT'S ARBITRARY ACTION.

PUBLIC OPPOSITION FROM THE CIVIL SERVICE.

With the Bill, which was introduced into the Legislative Council last Thursday "to provide for the transfer to the Government of Hongkong of the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund and of the management and control of the pensions of widows and orphans and to consolidate the laws in relation thereto," there was laid before the Council a series of correspondence which passed between the Colonial Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. We cannot do more in the present issue than reproduce the "sessional paper" as it was presented to the Legislative assembly.

Repeated reference has been made, during the past three years, in the editorial column of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, to the proposal by Government to transfer the funds to the general revenue of the Colony. On each occasion we combated the proposal of an arbitrary and inequitable one. Our last reference to the subject was made in a lengthy leading article on the 6th April, when we wrote: "So keen have the efforts of the Government been to sweep the Fund out of existence that it is practically certain a further and more drastic attempt will be made at no distant date to secure possession of the Fund and to swallow up the credit balance and the contributions." It is a known fact that the Government are hard pushed to find the revenue to meet the current and necessary expenditure of the Colony, and there is the ever-present fear that the end of our financial difficulties is far from being in sight yet. Indeed, the probability is that we are only on the outer rim of the vortex and have still to experience the real peril of the financial swirl. Be that as it may, the Government look with a hungry eye on this ever-expanding balance, and it is not beyond reason to believe that the Secretary of State for the Colonies watches the Fund with a wolfish glare. For that reason, it is to be expected that another effort will be made to secure the \$318,000 and to administer the scheme through the ordinary official channel, without the distinction of separate identity. Should that attempt be made, we may be certain that it will be carried to a successful conclusion and that the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, as a Fund will become nothing of the past." The attempt we referred to in April has now been made. The following correspondence explains in detail the Government's efforts at securing the absorption of the fund:

Dowling Street,

6th January, 1907.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 280 of the 15th of November forwarding for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure transcripts of an Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance, 1900.

2. The pension systems of the Colonies—like that of this country—require, speaking generally, no contribution from the officer towards his own pension and allow nothing to his widow or children after his death. To prevent the possibility of widows and orphans of deceased colonial officials being left destitute through the omission or inability of the latter to make proper provision for them, funds were established—during the eighties and early nineties—in Ceylon, Mauritius, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Hongkong, Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana; and it is permanent officers were required to contribute 4 per cent of their salaries to the fund. The Government made in effect a large contribution to the fund by agreeing to pay interest at the high rate of 6 per cent on the monies belonging to the fund, which were deposited with Peninsular and Oriental, and the pensions paid to widows and orphans of contributors according to pension tables prepared by actuaries based upon the best mortality statistics available.

3. Early in the present century it became evident that the fund system, though necessary to enable the pension system to be started, was not altogether satisfactory, and the policy of successive secretaries of state recently has been to get the Colonial Government to take over the funds and to guarantee the pensions-in-return for the 4 per cent contributions. This has been done in the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Jamaica and Trinidad. The Government of British Guiana took over the fund (which was not solvent) but decided to make all new officers insure their lives instead of contributing towards widows' and orphans' pensions. How far this arrangement will prove a success time will show, but its advantages hardly appear to outweigh those of the pension system. In Mauritius decision on the matter has been deferred pending the result of an actuarial investigation of the fund. In Ceylon, where the fund was much larger than in any other Colony and in a prosperous condition, many members of the service, chiefly through a misapprehension of the reasons for, and the effect of, the Government taking over the fund, objected to the measure, and it was finally decided that the fund should be continued so far as existing officers were concerned, but that new officers should not contribute to the fund, the Government instead receiving their contributions and paying the pensions of their widows, thus allowing the old fund gradually to die out for want of new members.

4. The proposal that the Government should take over the fund was first placed before the Hongkong Government by the Secretary of State in July, 1902, and in February, 1903, your predecessor wrote stating that the Executive Council and the directors of the fund, unanimously agreed to the adoption of that course. Correspondence followed—mainly as to whether the pension tables recently introduced in Ceylon might properly be adopted in Hongkong when the fund was taken over—but in April, 1905, Mr. Lytton forwarded a draft of an ordinance to effect the transfer of the fund and asked that it might be introduced as soon as convenient, and in March, 1906, I suggested that certain amendments should be made in the Hongkong law so as to bring it into conformity with the more liberal system which prevails in some other colonies, as regards the treatment of bachelors and widowers without pensionable children, and this to remedy the system under which such officers were mulcted for the benefit of their married brother officers.

5. The ordinance now before me authorizes the adoption of the new Ceylon pension tables, and confers upon bachelors and widowers without pensionable children the benefits just alluded to, but omits altogether the provisior for the Government taking over the fund and guaranteeing the pensions in view of which the other changes were sanctioned. An explanation of this change of policy I am informed that a small committee under the chairmanship of the Attorney-General had represented to Government that it was the unanimous desire of the contributors that the proposed transfer of the fund should not be made, and that, therefore, the directors of the fund and the Executive Council concurred in advising against the transfer to which they had

previously unanimously agreed—and that you thereupon decided to take further steps in the matter but simply to leave the other amendments under consideration. I do not understand why this course was taken without previous reference to me, and as I have not been furnished with any explanation as to the nature of the reasons which led the members of the service to object to the transfer of the fund, I am naturally in a somewhat difficult position in dealing with the matter. In the circumstances I can only give my reasons for presenting the proposal, trusting that if in Hongkong the objections to it are similar to those which have been brought forward in other colonies such explanations may serve to remove the misapprehensions upon which the objections are based.

6. The Hongkong Widows' and Orphans' Fund was started in 1891. For the calculation of pensions under the system then established three kinds of particulars are required. There must be first the code of rules governing the general constitution of the system, such as that each member shall contribute 4 per cent of his salary or pension for a certain number of years that Government will pay a given rate of interest upon the balances, that widows' pensions are to cease on re-marriage, and so on. Secondly, it is necessary to have a table of mortality showing at what ages the contributors and pensioners will die if an average is taken of a large number of individuals. Lastly, from the mortality table and the rules there are deduced by actuarial methods the rates of pension which can properly be paid to the widows or orphans of contributors in the fund, and these pension rates are embodied in pension tables from which, given the amount of contribution and the respective ages of husband and wife, the pension of any individual beneficiary can be ascertained by a more or less simple arithmetical calculation.

7. The accuracy of the pension tables thus depends upon two factors, first the closeness of the approximation of the mortality experienced to that assumed in the mortality table adopted, and secondly the accuracy of the actuarial process by which the pension tables are deduced from the mortality table and the rules of the fund. It may, I think, be assumed that the state of actuarial science is such that the latter factor may be neglected as a source of error, when actuaried by high standing like Messrs. Young and Ryan are employed. For practical purposes, therefore, the accuracy of the pension tables depends on how closely the mortality experienced by the fund approximates to that embodied in the table of mortality.

8. When the Hongkong Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund was founded, there were hardly any precise data of the mortality experienced by Government officers and their wives in tropical colonies, and the Northampton table of mortality was accordingly used as the most satisfactory basis then available. Similar funds have, however, been established in several other colonies as mentioned above, and during the last twenty years statistics of the mortality experienced of those funds have become available and a table of mortality has recently been framed after an examination of the data furnished by Ceylon, Jamaica, Trinidad and the Straits Settlements. The actuaries' report on the subject was enclosed in Mr. Chamberlain's despatch No. 447 of the 17th of December, 1903; you will observe from it that the actual number of deaths was compared with the number allowed for by the Barbados Mutual Table, which was considered to afford a good standard for the measurement of the rate of mortality prevailing among a body of persons residing in a tropical climate but otherwise favourably situated, and the result was that the ratio of the actual number of deaths to the number allowed for was .69 among Asiatics and Eurasians, and .79 among Europeans in Ceylon, .66 in Jamaica, .60 in the Straits Settlements, and .66 in Trinidad. The actuaries accordingly framed a table on the combined Ceylon and Jamaica experience and recommended the adoption for the Straits Settlements and Trinidad of the Barbados mutual mortality table and of pension tables framed on it.

9. In this investigation the statistics of the Hongkong fund were after careful consideration rejected as being too scanty to furnish any indication of the probable future experience of that fund, and the great difficulty of dealing satisfactorily with so small an institution had previously been emphasized in Mr. Young's report on the valuation of the Fund as it existed on the 31st of December, 1900.

(Signed) ELOIN.

Governor
Sir M. NATHAN, K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c.

Government House,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1907.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 11 of the 16th of January on the subject of the Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance, 1900.

2. The only explanation I can offer of the fact that in 1903 the directors of the fund and the Executive Council agreed to the proposal, for the taking over of the fund by the Government, is that neither the then chairman of the fund nor any member of the Executive Council was a contributor. None of the four directors who were contributors raised at the time any objection to the transfer, and this being so, the chairman and the Executive Council concluded that there was no opposition to the proposal on the part of the contributors who do not appear to have given the matter detailed consideration.

3. When, however, the Appropriation Bill for 1907, in which the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund was included as revenue, came before the Legislative Council, the unofficial members, as has been explained in Sir M. Nathan's despatch No. 243 of the 6th of October, 1905, and No. 283 of the 15th of November last, objected to the inclusion of the fund as a little under one per cent of the gross liabilities (the same pension tables being used) on the ground that the Straits Fund was found to be in a rather better position than the Hongkong Fund. But as I have stated in paragraph 8 above, the mortality experience of the Straits Settlements was .66 as compared with .66 in Jamaica and .66 in Ceylon. In the adoption of the pension tables framed upon the more favourable mortality experience of the Ceylon tables, the service of the Straits Settlements has, as you will see, been treated liberally, and, as far as the small size of the Hongkong fund allows a definite opinion to be expressed, the position of that fund is such that the adoption of the Ceylon pension tables for use in Hongkong would also be quite as liberal a measure as in the Straits Settlements. It is, however, very desirable that the pension rates in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and the Federated Malay States should be the same, especially as for some purposes the three administrations are manned by a joint service; and, after a somewhat rough actuarial examination of the effect on the reserve of the fund of adopting the Ceylon tables, my predecessor came to the conclusion that, while not completely clearing up the question, this examination was sufficient to justify their adoption in the event of the Hongkong Government taking over the fund. But the actuary has never committed himself to recommending the adoption of the Ceylon tables in the case of the Hongkong fund not being taken over, and the same applies to the concessions to bachelors and widowers without pensionable children. It must be borne in mind, that if the fund is not taken over by the Government, it would only be possible to sanction the adoption of such revised tables as the actuary might definitely recommend as suitable for the circumstances of Hongkong.

4. I will now proceed to explain the reasons for the abolition of the fund. By this course the interests of members of the fund are in no way injured. The Government binds itself to pay pensions according to pension tables mentioned in the Ordinance, and the rates contained in those tables are based on the assumption that compound interest at 6 per cent, and will continue in effect to be paid by the Government. The only advantage which Government obtains is that it is relieved from the necessity inherent in the old system (of these funds) of contributing 4 per cent compounded interest to the surplus shared, such as

which had the effect of continuously increasing the surplus and of throwing on the Government a larger burden than was reasonable or necessary. On the other hand, there were at any time a deficit, the fund system would tend to increase that deficit, since the Government contribution would then be calculated on a balance smaller than that needed to meet the future liabilities of the fund; and the Government contribution would therefore be less than the amount required to maintain an equilibrium between the assets and liabilities. Thus the normal condition of the fund would be one of more or less unstable equilibrium, and this unsatisfactory condition would be intensified through the small size of the Hongkong fund.

5. Besides those indicated above, the policy recommended has other advantages. The necessity for periodic costly and troublesome valuations is avoided. Moreover, the experience of other colonies has shown that where distinct funds with separate accounts exist it is difficult to satisfy the members, who when the assets of the fund have reached a considerable figure, are apt to think that the pensions can be considerably increased or the contributions reduced. On this question of the necessity of the income of the fund in its early years largely exceeding its outgoings it is to remain solvent, I do not think that I can do better than refer you to the enclosed copy of a memorandum on the subject by Messrs. T. E. Young and G. H. Ryan, the actuaries to the Ceylon fund. If, on the other hand, the fund should on valuation show a deficit, as has occurred in some colonies, hardship and dissatisfaction are liable to be caused by the reductions which would necessarily follow. It is therefore much more satisfactory for all parties that the Government should take the responsibility and guarantee pensions which will not be liable to either increase or decrease, and there is I think sufficient reason for being satisfied that the pension, which the new Ceylon tables will provide will on the one hand be fair, to the contributors and recipients, and on the other hand not throw an unreasonable burden on the Government.

6. If this course is adopted any surplus which may be disclosed by the valuation which would be made would be devoted wholly to the benefit of members of the fund in the shape of increases to the prospective pensions of the widows and orphans of contributors in the fund, and the fund should on valuation show a deficit, as has occurred in some colonies, hardship and dissatisfaction are liable to be caused by the reductions which would necessarily follow. It is therefore much more satisfactory for all parties that the Government should take the responsibility and guarantee pensions which will not be liable to either increase or decrease, and there is I think sufficient reason for being satisfied that the pension, which the new Ceylon tables will provide will on the one hand be fair, to the contributors and recipients, and on the other hand not throw an unreasonable burden on the Government.

7. The accuracy of the pension tables thus depends upon two factors, first the closeness of the approximation of the mortality experienced to that assumed in the mortality table adopted, and secondly the accuracy of the actuarial process by which the pension tables are deduced from the mortality table and the rules of the fund. It may, I think, be assumed that the state of actuarial science is such that the latter factor may be neglected as a source of error, when actuated by high standing like Messrs. Young and Ryan are employed. For practical purposes, therefore, the accuracy of the pension tables depends on how closely the mortality experienced by the fund approximates to that embodied in the table of mortality.

8. When the Hongkong Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund was founded, there were hardly any precise data of the mortality experienced by Government officers and their wives in tropical colonies, and the Northampton table of mortality was accordingly used as the most satisfactory basis then available. Similar funds have, however, been established in several other colonies as mentioned above, and during the last twenty years statistics of the mortality experienced of those funds have become available and a table of mortality has recently been framed after an examination of the data furnished by Ceylon, Jamaica, Trinidad and the Straits Settlements. The actuaries' report on the subject was enclosed in Mr. Chamberlain's despatch No. 447 of the 17th of December, 1903; you will observe from it that the actual number of deaths was compared with the number allowed for by the Barbados Mutual Table, which was considered to afford a good standard for the measurement of the rate of mortality prevailing among a body of persons residing in a tropical climate but otherwise favourably situated, and the result was that the ratio of the actual number of deaths to the number allowed for was .69 among Asiatics and Eurasians, and .79 among Europeans in Ceylon, .66 in Jamaica, .60 in the Straits Settlements, and .66 in Trinidad. The actuaries accordingly framed a table on the combined Ceylon and Jamaica experience and recommended the adoption for the Straits Settlements and Trinidad of the Barbados mutual mortality table and of pension tables framed on it.

9. In this investigation the statistics of the Hongkong fund were after careful consideration rejected as being too scanty to furnish any indication of the probable future experience of that fund, and the great difficulty of dealing satisfactorily with so small an institution had previously been emphasized in Mr. Young's report on the valuation of the Fund as it existed on the 31st of December, 1900.

10. That valuation, which was of course based on the old pension tables, after making allowance as far as possible for the peculiar character of the experience of the fund, showed that the gross liabilities of the fund amounted to \$10,275.54 or that the surplus was between 4 and 5 per cent of the liabilities. In the case of the valuation of the Straits Settlements fund (also on the 31st of December, 1900) the surplus disclosed was a little under one per cent of the gross liabilities (the same pension tables being used) on the ground that the Straits Fund was found to be in a rather better position than the Hongkong Fund. But as I have stated in paragraph 8 above, the mortality experience of the Straits Settlements was .66 as compared with .66 in Jamaica and .66 in Ceylon. In the adoption of the pension tables framed upon the more favourable mortality experience of the Ceylon tables, the service of the Straits Settlements has, as you will see, been treated liberally, and, as far as the small size of the Hongkong fund allows a definite opinion to be expressed, the position of that fund is such that the adoption of the Ceylon pension tables for use in Hongkong would also be quite as liberal a measure as in the Straits Settlements. It is, however, very desirable that the pension rates in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and the Federated Malay States should be the same, especially as for some purposes the three administrations are manned by a joint service; and, after a somewhat rough actuarial examination of the effect on the reserve of the fund of adopting the Ceylon tables, my predecessor came to the conclusion that, while not completely clearing up the question, this examination was sufficient to justify their adoption in the event of the Hongkong Government taking over the fund. But the actuary has never committed himself to recommending the adoption of the Ceylon tables in the case of the Hongkong fund not being taken over, and the same applies to the concessions to bachelors and widowers without pensionable children. It must be borne in mind, that if the fund is not taken over by the Government, it would only be possible to sanction the adoption of such revised tables as the actuary might definitely recommend as suitable for the circumstances of Hongkong.

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West River Floods.

PIRACY AND BRIGANDAGE RAMPANT.

KWELLIN SUMMERTON.

Wuchow, 25th June.

Wuchow at present has a very sorry aspect. The water has receded, but left a deposit of mud over a foot in the principal streets. Food is at famine prices and vegetables cannot be procured at all. The river fell nearly as quickly as it rose owing to the breaking of the embankments in Samshui.

A famine is expected in the district as 60% of the first rice crop has been destroyed.

The rumours about Kwellin have been confirmed officially. Over 200 houses collapsed and over a thousand lives lost.

The water in Kwellin rose 100 feet in 24 hours and submerged the whole city. In the Fu river, brigandage is rampant along the whole length as the people are without food and nearly all the population was living on the riverbank.

Several cases are reported of down-coming boats having been pirated. But the pirates in those cases have been peaceful farmers whom adversity has driven to crime. It is reported that they have no weapons except choppers and in several cases have taken only food.

RELIEF EXPEDITIONS.
exposure. Besides, subscription lists to be opened, boxes are also to be placed in public places for subscriptions.

A PETITION.

25th June.

On the 25th inst., a meeting in connection with the organization of flood relief work was held by the Canton Self-Government Society. The headquarters of the Society itself was flooded at the time with six inches of water in the meeting hall, but the attendance was nevertheless a large one. After some speeches had been delivered by the members of the Society touching the state of affairs, the people present promised to do their best in carrying out the relief organisation. A petition was drafted to be forwarded to the Viceroy requesting H.E. to pray the Government on behalf of the people to free the prefectures of Kwangchow, Shiu Hing, Chiuchow and Wuchow, the inundated prefectures, from land and other taxes, and at the same time applying to the Government for the grant of a large sum of money in aid of the relief funds. As the majority emphatically urged on the co-operation of the Cheap Rice Distribution, a telegram was also drafted to be sent to the officials of the Nam Hung prefecture entreating them to remove the prohibition on the exportation of rice to Canton, as the latter city is in need of a supply of the staple food from that prefecture.

OFFICIAL REPORTS CALLED FOR.
The Viceroy has given instructions to the officials of the various districts, visited by the flood, to furnish him with a report each in detail on the extent of destruction as a result of the flood within three days, in order to enable him, at an early date, to memorialise the Throne with full particulars of the disastrous visitation. It is His Excellency's intention to pray for Imperial sanction that land and other taxes for the current year be remitted within the districts wherein distress prevails to a general extent.

THE CANTON SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The amount of subscriptions collected locally from different individuals in small amounts by the flood relief organisation committee up to the 25th instant has reached a total of about \$10,000. In this amount is not included the sum of \$100 received from the Viceroy himself, nor the \$5,000 from the Shan Hoo Chu. The remittances from Hongkong and other places are also omitted.

ANOTHER MUNIFICENT DONATION.

Mr. Pao Pui Yu, director of the Honam Yan Chai Hospital, has voluntarily contributed the handsome sum of \$1,000 out of his own private purse, and \$3,000 from the funds of the Hospital for the purchase of provisions to be conveyed to the inundated districts for distribution under the direction of the committee of the hospital.

CANTON-SAMSHUI RAILWAY.

The trains of the Canton-Samshui line can now proceed as far as Fatsian only, but from the town of Fatsian upwards the roads have been rather badly damaged by the flood and need immediate repair, so that the running of the train to Samshui will not be resumed until a few days more.

WORK FOR THE SUFFERERS.

The Flood Relief Committee, at a meeting held yesterday passed a resolution to the effect that the Canton-Hawon Railway Company be asked to take on as many as possible of the flood sufferers in the Company's employ, so that they may not be left without occupation and the means of earning a livelihood. This measure is considered an expedient one in order to obviate the possibility of the poor people becoming robbers for want or by force of circumstances.

THE RICE CROP.

During the 3rd and 4th months, the rice fields in the surrounding districts of Canton suffered from severe drought for some time and the paddy was consequently damaged to a certain extent. Now as a result of the present inundation the rice crop for the year is certain to be a total failure.

THE AREA INUNDATED.

NATIVE ACTORS' SYMPATHY.

1st July.
A telegram has been received from H.E. Wu Ting Fung, Chinese Minister at Washington, by the Flood Relief Committee, stating that he was about to remit \$4,000, as subscription towards the relief funds.

THE DISTRICTS INUNDATED.

A complete list of the places that have been inundated, has been made up and submitted to the Viceroy. The list includes 4 prefectures, 1 sub-prefecture and 24 districts, in which towns, market places, villages and embankments, etc. to the number of some 260 sustained damage.

CONTRIBUTION FROM HUPEH.

In reply to a telegraphic appeal from the committee of the Canton Flood Relief Organisation Bureau soliciting subscriptions, a telegram has been received from the Cantonese residing at Hupeh advising that a sum of about \$2,000 will shortly be remitted to Canton in aid of the relief funds.

THE NATIVE ACTORS.

The native actors in Canton have expressed their sympathy with the flood sufferers and have shown great activity in raising subscriptions to assist their poor compatriots in the devastated districts. Yesterday the actors held a meeting in their assembly hall, at which Chai Choi Chon, a famous clown, took the chair. There was a large attendance at the meeting. The majority agreed to the resolution that they would give a performance in the three theatres in Canton for ten days and the gate money collected within that period to be all devoted to the relief funds. A petition was drafted to be forwarded to the Viceroy for his information and approval. They have also issued a subscription list to solicit contributions from their fellow-actors.

THE "SAN CHEUNG" CO.

25th June.
are emulating the example of the Sincere Co., residing yesterday. According to reports they are buying provisions and stores in Hongkong to the value of \$1,000 which will be consigned to Canton whence the Company's own boat will proceed into the interior and distribute the "good cheer" to the necessitous sufferers. Messrs. Chi Wo & Co.'s steamer, the "J. T. T." will be placed at the San Cheung Co.'s services for transporting the cargo to Canton, the owners of the "J. T. T." understanding to waive all freight on the consignment.

A PIRATIC HOLD-UP.

A few days ago some people from the Ying Tak district bought a large quantity of rice from the sheds of the Cheap Rice Distribution Bureau at Canton for transport to Ying Tak on board of a cargo boat. When on her way, near Shek Moon, on the morning of the 26th instant, a gang of about thirty daring pirates attacked the rice boat and carried off about 20,000 catties of rice.

200 STARVING ON THE HOU KONG HILLS.

The Kwangchow Prefect returned yesterday from his expedition to the inundated districts, has reported fully to the Viceroy on the conditions prevailing in the districts which have suffered by the flood. The prefect stated that, on one occasion, when he arrived at the Hou Kong hills, he found over two thousand sufferers gathered there in a most miserable condition. They had sought shelter on the hills' and were on the verge of starvation. He and his subordinates at once employed their best efforts to relieve the poor sufferers and continued their work there for two days. When all these refugees had been supplied with their wants and were sent to a place of safety, the Prefect and his party moved on to another district.

HONGKONG'S SUBSCRIPTIONS.

29th June.

Inclusive of yesterday the amount of subscriptions collected in Hongkong by the committee of the Tung Wa Hospital and volunteers, amount aggregated \$40,000. The committee of that institution was in receipt of a telegram yesterday from the Central Organising Committee in Canton advising the Tung Wa directors to make no further shipments of biscuits, the consignments already received having proved sufficient to tide over the difficulties of securing food supplies when the country was wholly under water. Now that the water has receded and is procurable in small quantities, rice should be procured instead.

THE VICTORY'S SYMPATHY.

In reply to the petition of the Canton gentry H.E. stated that in consideration of the serious results of the inundation and of the number of homeless people he has exerted himself in finding means to be taken for the relief of the unfortunate, and he would further appropriate whatever sum was necessary from the Government treasury towards the relief funds.

THE SUFFERERS.

At a meeting held yesterday by the charitable institutions it was decided that a sum of \$2,000 should be raised by themselves and the Canton Chamber of Commerce jointly in aid of the relief fund in addition to what may be collected from subscriptions. Some gentle men suggested that a number of the homeless survivors should be sent in to Canton, where the young and strong ones might be able to obtain occupation. With regard to the aged ones and those who are too young, immature, will be treated for them as temporary accommodations, so that they may not suffer from

distress in SHIU HING.

THE VICTORY'S CONCERN.

29th June.

In the daily report I have forwarded you

for the 29th for your perusal, I enclose

that in extent the prefecture of Shiu Hing suffered far more severely than Sam-shui, notwithstanding the destruction and loss of life in the latter district were sufficiently appalling. Official confirmation of the sufferings in the former now reaches Canton in the shape of a report from Taotai Li, of Shiu Hing Prefecture, to the Viceroy. Taotai Li states that the aggregate number of flood sufferers within the area under his jurisdiction is about 20,000; he estimates that the minimum sum of money required to relieve the immediate wants of the pauperage will be at least a dollar each. The total amount required will therefore be not less than \$20,000. The Taotai urges the Viceroy to appropriate a sum of money from the Government Treasury sufficient to meet urgent requirements. He also requested the Viceroy to give instructions that large quantities of rice be brought up to that locality from Canton for cheap disposal among the necessitous people.

BRITISH CO-OPERATION WANTED.
Mr. Li Kual-pui, the promoter of the Canton-Hawon Railway Co., whose name will be recalled in connection with his conflict with H. F. Elliot, ex-Viceroy of Canton, is in Hongkong on a visit to the Colony. As a prominent member of the Cantonese gentry, that gentleman could not fail of practical sympathy with the victims of the flood. After making himself thoroughly acquainted with the efforts of the local Chinese to raise funds for Canton, and after several conferences with the leaders in the local movement, he came to the conclusion that the severe financial straits through which the Hongkong Chinese were passing was an opportunity for further help for the North and West River sufferers.

HONGKONG'S TRIBUTE TO FLOOD VICTIMS.
CHINESE LADIES TO ACT AS STALL HOLDERS.

A special meeting was convened at the Chinese Club last Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken towards the promotion of an *open-air bazaar* in aid of the Canton Flood Relief Fund.

When particulars of the disaster by the flood were related to H. E. Chang, he promptly proffered a donation of \$1,000 which was gladly accepted on behalf of the Tung Wa Committee. The Chinese millionaire is returning to Canton by the *A. K. Tong*, to-night; he is a member of the Seventy-two Guilds. He has promised that he will actively interest himself in the relief movement when he arrives Canton to-morrow, when there is every probability that his initial donation will be increased by several thousand dollars more. H. E. Chang's gift will be recalled as the promoter of the Canton-Whampoa Railway scheme, which was nipped in the bud by the urgent representations of Sir Matthew Nathan, the proposed railroad was regarded by the then Hongkong Governor as a dangerous rival to the Hongkong-Canton line.

A SUGGESTION.
A suggestion has reached the Tung Wa directors from Canton that delegates from Hongkong should be sent up river to attend to the distribution of the relief measures and so assist the Central Committee in Canton.

ABOUT \$88,000 COLLECTED.

The local relief committee are making very satisfactory progress with the subscription lists. The lists closed yesterday with \$86,481.81 collected, inclusive of the remittances by telegraphic transfers from Chinamen in the Straits Settlements, Manila, San Francisco and elsewhere. The takings for to-day have been small owing to the inclemency of the weather, which hampered the movements of the collectors. Up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon only \$5,000 was received, thus bringing up the total to \$87,500 in round figures.

MR. DORABIE'S GIFT.
Contributions from all quarters appear to be forthcoming in aid of the Tung Wa Hospital's food relief fund. We understand that Dorabie's bakery has made an offer of 3,000 lbs. of biscuits to the Tung Wa committee.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

CASE AGAINST BANK TOSIS OPENED.

At the Magistracy, last Monday afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the case against the two men—Tong Nam, assistant accountant, and Ng Chun, an assistant, in a Chinese bank, 161 Queen's Road Central, for altering a banknote of \$5 denomination so as to make it represent \$100, was opened.

Mr. F. P. Hett, of Messrs. Bruton and Hart, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon, of Mr. R. A. Harding's office, was for the defence.

The complainant—Yung Po, a salt dealer—was examined. He spoke to getting a draft for \$700 from a relative, and coming to Hongkong to get same cashed. He was accompanied by a friend when he called at the Shiu Shing bank. One of the defendants cashed the draft for him, and when he returned to his friend's house his attention was called to the fact that one of the notes of \$100 was a forgery. The rest of the money—or most of it, was in subsidiary coins. Questioned as to why he received subsidiary coins, complainant replied that banknotes were not recognised in Foochow, whence he was going.

Cross-examined—You said that a friend accompanied you to the bank?

After cashing the draft you gave him the money which he wrapped in his handkerchief?—Yes.

From the time he wrapped the notes in the handkerchief to arriving home did he open the handkerchief?—No.

You say you are a salt-dealer. Are you not a smuggler?—Never. I have large junks, and carry on a legitimate business.

When you want to get the draft changed why did you not go alone?—I am a stranger to the Colony. I was afraid I would lose the money. I thought it would be more secure to take a friend.

What made you place such trust in your friend?—He lives in the next village to mine, and I would trust him with any amount of money.

How do you know he is so honest?—I have had dealings with him.

How long did it take you to walk from the bank back to the place where you were living?—Two minutes.

When your friend received the notes from the bank did he examine them?—Yes. He is a man accustomed to looking at banknotes.

And you?—No.

Ever seen one in your life?—No.

The case was remanded.

SPORTING NOTES.

29th June.
The formation of a new hockey team at Kowloon and in connection with the Kowloon Cricket Club should add interest to the game on Saturday against the United Services Recreation Club, and a good number of spectators turned out to watch the maiden effort of the New Club.

At the outset one of the members chosen to play, Fowler, did not turn up; this is to be regretted, and is characteristic of the Club's ticket season; there is no reason why players if they cannot play should not let their captain know in good time.

The result?—Goals to one, seconds rather bad, nevertheless, the game must be within the spirit of the competition. The U.S.R.C. played a fine game throughout and in front of goal posts were rarely at fault; the K.C.C. lacked in both respect and forwards, was fast, as shown in the brilliant effort of Leland who scored the only goal. Lightfoot in goal played well, though severely taxed; James at back and Siemon at half also showed good form, with more practice there appears to be the making of a strong team.

On Tuesday evening the K.C.C. will play the officers of the Middlesex Regt. and on Wednesday the Royal Marines' band should prove good games.

The Civil Service "at home" was quite a success; the two principal races, the Veterans and the Visitors, were very keen. The former enjoyed a popular victory for Dr. Atkinson and Mr. Percy Adams a strong second. One hard race was the 100 yards, in which Johnstone, who turned out in his usual running clothes, was the winner.

June delivery.—July 1st, 1908, 11.30 a.m. The result of investigations made by the Japan Cotton Exchange Association shows that the import of cotton goods during the first half-year ending March 31st, 1908, amounted to 1,100,000 bags, 1,000,000 bags being exported to China, and 100,000 bags to India.

According to the latest news, the Japanese cotton exportations to China in the first half-year ended March 31st, 1908, amounted to 1,100,000 bags, 100,000 bags being sent to India.

Alleged Attempted Murder.

ACCOUNTANT ATTACKS TWO MEN WITH CHOPPER.

AN ATTEMPT TO TAKE HIS OWN LIFE.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Jervois Street at an early hour last night when pedestrians were startled by shrill cries of "Save life" and "murder," which came from one of the houses. A second or so later a man, his eyes bulging, and showing every sign of terror, rushed out of one of the buildings—No. 127—and tore down the street before the crowd which was assembled outside the house had had time to realize what was taking place. The man dashed into Cleverly Street, passed into Wing Lok Street, through a side lane, and then on to the praya, from where he jumped into the harbour. The splash was heard by several sampans men, whose boats were anchored in the vicinity, and together with Indian policemen, who was soon on the scene, sawing the man jump into the water; they managed to fish him out after some difficulty. The man, whose name was obtained as Cheung See Bing, and who was more dead than alive, was promptly sent to hospital. While this was being enacted headquarters were notified that an attempt had been made on the lives of two men. No. 127 Jervois Street was visited, and on the ground floor two men—Wong Cheung, the master of the piece-goods shop, and Chiu Wing Tak, the accountant—were found lying in their respective beds in a terrible condition. They were severely hacked about the head, neck and chest, and appeared to be dying. A bloodstained chopper was found in the room. Ambulances were summoned and the two injured men were despatched to hospital, one of them, it is reported, informing the police that the attack was made by Cheung See Bing, the man who attempted suicide.

From the facts, so far collected by the police, which are of a most meagre character, the motive for the attack was revenge. No. 127 Jervois Street, as we have stated before, is a piece-goods store, managed by one Wong Chung. Chiu Wing Tak was employed as accountant. About a week ago Cheung See Bing, who was assistant accountant in the firm, was discharged for some reason yet to be explained, but he was permitted to sleep on the premises until such time as his arrangements had been concluded to leave. Cheung See Bing appeared troubled over his discharge but said little or nothing to his friends. At about ten o'clock last night, a couple of hours after the day's work had finished, Cheung See Bing, who had waited until the master and the accountant had fallen asleep, seized a chopper, and, it is alleged, attacked the men in their sleep. He then proceeded to commit suicide, which terminated as stated above.

Wong Cheung, the master, a man of about forty years of age, is not expected to live. The other man—Chiu Wing Tak—aged twenty-four, is in a precarious condition. Their dying statements were taken by a Magistrate yesterday, and in all cases, the report says, Cheung See Bing is blamed.

The accused is, as far as we know, progressing favourably, and a strict watch is being kept over him day and night until his discharge when he will appear at the Magistracy on a charge, if everything goes well, of attempted murder.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE RAPPROCHEMENT.

Tokio, June 25.

Baron Motono, Japanese Ambassador to the Russian Court, returned to Tokio this morning.

In the course of an interview he stated that the Russian Government and people were more keenly aware of the advisability of friendly relations with Japan rather than military preparations. He hoped that closer economic relations between Russia and Japan would obliterate the Russian desire for revenge.

Too much military importance, added Baron Motono, should not be attached to the Amur Railway, which is necessary for the development of Russia's Eastern possessions—N. C. D. News.

A FRONTIER BRAWL.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE ON THE YALU.

Tokio, June 26.

Forty Chinese coolies attacked seven Japanese lumber officials and wounded two of them on an islet in the Lower Yalu on the 24th instant. They were immediately dispersed by some Japanese troops coming from the Korean side.

The disturbance is said to have been due to the instigation of Chinese lumber merchants, who fear that the establishment of a mixed Chinese and Japanese lumber Company will deprive them of their occupation—N. C. D. News.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

SIGNALLING CLASS.

The examination for the above class will be held on Tuesday, 7th July, 1908.

RECRUITS.

Parade—At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, 10th July, 1908, for 1½ pdm. Q.F. gun drill. Sgt. Basford, R.A., will attend.

TAIWOO DETACHMENT.

Parade—At Taiwoo at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, 9th July, 1908, for gun drill. Sgt. Basford, R.A., will attend.

JOINED.

Mr. J. R. Sulter joined the Corps on the 25th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1,033 and posted to 1st Engineers Company.

Mr. B. L. Packer joined the Corps on the 25th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1,034 and posted to No. 1 Company.

Mr. F. H. Stevens joined the Corps on the 26th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1,035 and posted to No. 1 Company.

Mr. A. Comar joined the Corps on the 26th June, 1908, assigned Corps Nos. 1,036 and 1,037 to 1st Engineers Company.

Mr. L. G. Condon joined the Corps on the 26th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1,037 and posted to the Engineers Company.

Mr. W. J. L. Simpson joined the Corps on the 26th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1,038 and posted to No. 1 Company.

GYMKHANA CLUB.

A match for the Gymkhana Club Handicap Cup will be held at Kowloon Park Range on Saturday the 11th July. Previous winner was Mr. G. G. Ward. Present holder

GYMKHANA POSTPONED.

We are given to understand that the third meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club, which was to have taken place at Happy Valley this afternoon, has been postponed. This is mainly due to the unsettled state of the race-course, and also the unfavourable condition of the weather. The next gymkhana is expected to be held on the 11th instant. During the past few weeks little or no training work has taken place.

MR. CLEMENTI'S MEMORANDUM.

CRITICISM FROM SHANGHAI.

Mr. A. M. A. Evans contributes the following letter to the N. C. D. News of 27th ult.:

At first glance over Mr. C. Clementi's Opium Statistics the impression left on my mind was that the author had simply made out a strong case for Government in its defence against any exorbitant demands by the Opium Farmer; also that he had upset the effects of the opium habit. Closer examination of the document, however, led to the following comments upon it, namely:

1.—That Mr. Clementi has not taken into account the amount of opium taken from and brought into the colony by opium smoking passengers by steamers, probably numbering at least 500—every day of the week. It is not likely that more than one-tenth is seized by O. F. chinling (excise officers).

2.—That Mr. Clementi has failed to take into account the various ingredients used in the preparation of chandu (prepared opium); his arguments and allegations being based upon an assumption that the opium consumed in China and Hongkong—the prepared opium—is one-half of the total amount imported, plus that which appears as native opium in the Customs and like returns of trade. Also, he fails to draw attention to the fact that the returns (statistic) of native opium are known to be incomplete and inaccurate. (This is stated very clearly in the annual review of the trade of China in 1907, by the Statistical Secretary of the Imperial Maritime Customs.) If, as I believe, the loss of weight of opium is made up or partly made up by "other ingredients" in the preparation of chandu (prepared opium) for smoking, then Mr. Clementi's figures must be at least doubled.

3.—If the figures given by Mr. Clementi are accurate the task of the Chinese Government and of the Hongkong Government in eradicating (suppressing) the evil—they will all admit it is an evil—is very much lighter than was generally supposed, and it should be possible to effect (blot out) this scourge within a few years as originally proposed. Also there can be no danger of the reform measures leading to revolution.

4.—That Mr. Clementi, in going to all this trouble to minimize the effects of the evil, loses sight of the fact that the Chinese Government and China's most enlightened citizens have condemned the opium traffic and earnestly desire to rid their homeland of a habit which at best is difficult to defend and at worst easy to condemn when the country has just emerged from an armed insurrection and whilst it is still suffering from the machinations and overruled by the emissaries of a treasonable conspiracy....., the systematic publication of articles advocating the views and object of that conspiracy seems to admit but of one interpretation. Now what is the actual political condition of Corea?

About half the country is in a condition of armed disturbance against the Japanese, the object being to get rid of them and of their Protectorate. That being the condition of the country, how can one doubt that the articles in question are calculated to excite enmity between the Government of Corea and its subjects? Mr. Clementi on your behalf urged upon me that the Japanese Government was not the Government of Corea. But if the Government of the existing Emperor, protected by the Government of Japan, is not the Government of Corea, who is governing the country? Nations sometimes fall into the wretched state of organised rebellion when a *de jure* and a *de facto* government are existing in the same national territory; at the same time, for instance in England, in 1645, when the King ruled at Oxford and the Parliament at London. Here there is no existing body that can be called a government but the Emperor under the protection of Japan. By Treaty, and in fact, that is the only political body that can be called the Government of Corea; so far as appears here, the insurgents have no organization and no responsible leaders. I have no doubt that the reigning Emperor, under the protection of Japan, constitutes the Government of Corea and that matter exciting enmity between the Coreans and the Japanese Protectorate, at these writings do, falls within Article 5 of the Order.

In regard to the punishment that I ought to inflict, your Counsel has been able to urge on your behalf some very strong arguments in mitigation, the weightiest being that your intentions were fair and honest, that you cannot read Corean, and could not judge with your own mind of what you published but were dependent on your Corean editor. On the other hand, Mr. Wilkinson pointed out that the effect of you, an Englishman, espousing the cause of Corean independence is that under the shelter of our extra-territorial rights your newspaper escapes Japanese censorship and your staff the arm of the Japanese law; and that your paper has become a recognised mouthpiece of Corean disaffection. This was proved by the number of treasonable articles sent you by Coreans for insertion, of which the one put in called "Explosive Thunder" is an example; you rightly refused to insert these, but their being sent shows the state of the Corean mind in regard to your paper. Now I think it would be a monstrous neglect of duty if His Majesty's Government allowed such a state of things to continue. It comes to this, that you, being a foreign guest in this country and owing a duty of quiet and orderly conduct to its Government in return for the protection they extend to you, set yourself up as a paper leader of insurrection with this Court as a sanctuary to flee to in case of danger. In what respect can you be a real leader in the forefront of the battle with your life and family and property at stake? Suppose they follow the advice of your editor and take up the sword, where will you be when their blood is flowing? Without at all questioning your courage or disinterested motives, I say you are in a false position and likely to do the most grievous harm to the people you wish to befriend. It is my duty to warn you that if you continue to preach rebellion you must be deported.

I think I ought to be much more concerned that you should take these words to heart and regulate your conduct accordingly, that you should be severely punished. You will go to prison for three weeks as a mid-term of the first division and you will be brought up after your imprisonment and required to give security to be of good behaviour for six months or be deported. Where you are to suffer imprisonment is not yet settled; meantime I am prepared to release you on bail to come up on summons—yourself in £500 and one surety in £500—otherwise you must remain in the charge of the Marshal of the Court, ordered a jury under Article 4 (3).

Now the offence complained of is that you published in your newspaper on 17th April, 20th April, and 16th May last seditious matter contrary to Article 5 of the Order in Council, 1907, which provides that any person who prints seditious matter shall be guilty of a grave offence against the Order and defines seditious matter to be "matter calculated to excite tumult or disorder, or to excite enmity between the Government of Corea and its subjects." Bearing that definition in mind, I will turn to the paper complained of. The article of the 17th April on the subject of the manner of Mr. Seung's refusal to kill assassins at patriotic and loyal and righteous gestures made by the members of the Chinese who supported the Japanese, in the "medium" and "independence" of Corea. One cannot read it in a single sense without being convinced that it will tend to be all-inclusive, on the part of the Chinese to avoid the punishment of seditious matter.

Mr. A. Comar joined the Corps on the 26th June, 1908, assigned Corps Nos. 1,035 and posted to 1st Engineers Company. Mr. B. L. Packer joined the Corps on the 26th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1,034 and posted to No. 1 Company. Mr. F. H. Stevens joined the Corps on the 26th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1,035 and posted to No. 1 Company. Mr. W. J. L. Simpson joined the Corps on the 26th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1,038 and posted to No. 1 Company.

GYMKHANA POSTPONED.

Metternich, Corea's papal, being detained in Italy in the middle of last year, the article ends—But it has particularly come to light that he was not up in great force, and with a number of right flying and bells of freedom ringing, opposed him. That Metternich, who was like a devil, fox and badger had to put up the white flag and flee from his native country, to spend the rest of his life in a foreign land. This should serve as a warning to such as may have the same barbarous mind as Metternich and like him plot against another country.

The article of the 16th May about "the behaviour of the severest students" says: "We will certainly recover our Corea.... What better have left, glorious monuments in history except through blood?" I cannot doubt that these articles incite the Coreans to rise against the Japanese, looking to the present condition of the country. And I am bound, to take judicial notice not only of the three Tracts, but of the Corean Government has submitted itself to the protectors of the Japanese Government, but also of the actual political condition of Corea, because I am sitting in the place of a Corean judge and exercising powers which have been delegated by the Emperor of Corea to the King of England: I am not the King's Judge in virtue of his territorial Sovereignty, as a Judge in England is, but in virtue of the limited powers which Corea has granted to Great Britain: I am to apply the law as laid down by the King in Council; and to take notice of Corean law and of Corean political conditions (Secretary of State v. Charlesworth, 1901, A. C. 372). In Regia v. Sullivan (Cox Criminal Cases volume X, P. 45) tried in Dublin in 1865, Fitzgerald J. is charging the Grand Jury said "In dealing with the question whether the articles were published with the serious intention charged in the indictment I must fairly consider the surrounding circumstances coupled with the state of the country and of the public mind, when the publication took place, for these may be most material in considering the offence. For example, if the country was free from political excitement and disaffection and was engaged in the peaceful pursuits of commerce and industry the publication of such articles as have been extracted from the American papers might be free from danger and comparatively innocent; but in times of political trouble and commotion when the country has just emerged from an attempt at armed insurrection and whilst it is still suffering from the machinations and overrule of the emissaries of a treasonable conspiracy....., the systematic publication of articles advocating the views and object of that conspiracy seems to admit but of one interpretation. Now what is the actual political condition of Corea?

About half the country is in a condition of armed disturbance against the Japanese, the object being to get rid of them and of their Protectorate. That being the condition of the country, how can one doubt that the articles in question are calculated to excite enmity between the Government of Corea and its subjects? Mr. Clementi on your behalf urged upon me that the Japanese Government was not the Government of Corea. But if the Government of the existing Emperor, protected by the Government of Japan, is not the Government of Corea, who is governing the country? Nations sometimes fall into the wretched state of organised rebellion when a *de jure* and a *de facto* government are existing in the same national territory; at the same time, for instance in England, in 1645, when the King ruled at Oxford and the Parliament at London. Here there is no existing body that can be called a government but the Emperor under the protection of Japan. By Treaty, and in fact, that is the only political body that can be called the Government of Corea; so far as appears here, the insurgents have no organization and no responsible leaders. I have no doubt that the reigning Emperor, under the protection of Japan, constitutes the Government of Corea and that matter exciting enmity between the Coreans and the Japanese Protectorate, at these writings do, falls within Article 5 of the Order.

5.—Assuming Mr. Clementi's figures to be even approximately accurate, then it becomes evident that the action of the Chinese Government and the most enlightened citizens have condemned the opium traffic and earnestly desire to rid their homeland of a habit which at best is difficult to defend and at worst easy to condemn when the country has just emerged from an armed insurrection and whilst it is still suffering from the machinations and overrule of the emissaries of a treasonable conspiracy....., the systematic publication of articles advocating the views and object of that conspiracy seems to admit but of one interpretation. Now what is the actual political condition of Corea?

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OPIUM "RUNNING."

"SAFIRE'S" STOREKEEPER FINED.

Chung Sing, the storekeeper of the steamer *Zafiro*, was convicted in the Police Court yesterday afternoon, by Mr. J. H. Kemp, on a charge of being in unlawful possession of two lbs. of prepared opium, which it was alleged, he had attempted to smuggle into Manilla.

The facts of the case as they were told to the magistrate were to the effect that on the 1st June, while the *Zafiro* was Manilla bound, the captain made a thorough search of the ship for opium. He found none at the time. Soon after the search had been concluded the captain went to the store-room with the boatswain, and had the place locked. In the afternoon the accused was seen making in the direction of the store-room. Having his suspicious arrested, and believing also that accused had duplicate keys, the captain followed him, and on arriving at the spot, found the store-room door open. Accused was found inside the room. An immediate search followed, with the result that two lbs. of the drug were discovered. One was weighed thirty-three pounds, and the other thirteen and a half pounds. Accused denied taking the opium on board. The drug, he stated, was brought aboard by a man whom he did not know.

His Worship found accused guilty of the charge and imposed a penalty of \$500, with the option of three months' imprisonment. Mr. F. B. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, was for the prosecution.

THE SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The directors submit herewith their report with statement of accounts made up to April 30th last.

The net profits for the year ended on 30th April, 1908, including the amount brought forward from last year, and after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, amounted to Tls. 309,742.98.

After deducting the interim dividend of 2½ per cent on 55,200 shares paid in January this year, which absorbed Tls. 138,000, there remains for distribution the sum of Tls. 171,742.98. This amount the directors recommend to be dealt with as follows, viz.:-

A final dividend of Tls. 2.50 per share	.....	138,000.00
Amount to be carried to new account	.....	33,742.98
	Tls.	171,742.98

In accordance with § 90 of the memorandum and articles of association, two of the directors, Messrs. A. M. Marshall and C. Michaelau, retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. J. E. Rington and F. N. Matthews, who retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT,	.....	Tls.
Dr. 1908, January 21st.	.....	10,459.95
To 2½% interim dividend on 55,200 shares	.....	138,000.00
	Tls.	171,742.98
To Depreciation on buildings on leased premises	.....	2,000.00
To Property destroyed, lost or reduced in value	.....	3,798.16
To Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	.....	1,200.74
To Directors, auditors and Hongkong agency fees	.....	8,400.00
To Balance	.....	171,742.98
	Tals.	325,231.88

Cr. May 1st, 1907.	.....	Tls.
By Balance carried forward 1908.	.....	10,459.95
By Transfer fees collected during year	.....	272.02
By Interest received and estimated accrued on investments, deposits and current account with Bank, less interest on cash deposits with Company	.....	10,586.23
By Transfer, from working account	.....	197,913.68
	Tals.	325,231.88

BALANCE SHEET.	Liabilities.	Tls.
Capital account.		
Registered capital— 55,700 shares	.....	Tls.
Dr. Tls. 100, 5,570,000.00		
Subscribed capital— 55,138 shares, issued at Tls. 100, fully paid up	.....	5,513,800.00
62 shares at Tls. 100 due members of the late S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd. to be issued on application	.....	6,000.00
15,200 shares.....	.....	5,520,000.00
Reserve fund.		
(Taken over from the late S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.) issued at Tls. 100,000.00		
Unpaid dividends.		
(Taken over from the late S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.)	.....	5,344.02
The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	.....	18,445.50
	Tals.	23,680.50

PROPERTY ACCOUNT.	Tls.	
Land:	.....	Tls. 1,400
"Old" Dock, as per title deeds	.....	20,289
"Cosmopolitan" Dock, as per title deeds	.....	162,241
"International" Dock, as per title deeds	.....	171,673
"Tunkadoo" Dock, as per title deeds	.....	35,695
"New" Dock, as per title deeds	.....	18,643
Boat engine works, as per title deeds	.....	54,318
Total	.....	448,850

INSPECTOR Withers prosecuted three shopkeepers, of 10 and 19 Bulkeley Street, and Dock Street, Hunghom, at the Police Court, last Tuesday, for being in possession of false scales. The first defendant was fined 10 dollars, and the remaining two 5 dollars.
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Harbour mooring	25,155.75
Bulldogs	40,000.00
Machinery and plant	1,27,721.01
Tools, patterns and gear	10,208.51
Steamers, launches and vessels	21,000.00
Pontoons, steam dredgers, piles, drivers, etc.	73,572.93
Furniture	19,500.00
Stock accounts, value of materials on hand	10,783.17
Sundry debtors, account in course of collection, etc.	218,261.40
Value of completed portion of unfinished work on hand, less instalments received on account	24,150.47
Suspense account, (including Tls. 12,003.45 secured by a pro-missary note dated September 7, 1907)	14,586.05
Investments and deposits 17,600.41	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation fixed deposits.....	300,000.00
Telegram deposit,	175.00
	317,865.41

Cash	104.56
In hand	104.56
On current account with Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	84,137.90
	84,242.56

Tls. 6,767,756.22

Shanghai, June 16, 1908.

JAS. H. OSBORNE,
Secretary.
JOHN PRENTICE,
DAVID LANDALE,
C. MICHAELAU,
R. S. F. MCBAIN,
W. A. MACRAY,
A. M. MARSHALL,
JAMES JOHNSTON,

FRANCE AND CHINA.

FRENCH DEFENCE OF THE DEMANDS.

The *Osaka Jiji* has received the following London cable, dated June 22.—France has been careful to prevent Indo-China from being made use of by the revolutionaries in South China. This is shown by the fact that over seven hundred of the revolutionaries who have entered that region have already been taken into custody by the French authorities. The French Government had consequently expected that China would evince some gratitude for its attitude, but, on the contrary, the Chinese local authorities have sent allegations against the French to the Central Government for the purpose of covering their own incompetence to deal with the insurrection, and are blinding the construction of the Yunnan railway. At the same time, the Chinese Government continually delays the solution of questions relating to French privileges, and Chinese troops have made various raids into French territory. Such being the circumstances, the French Government declares that its demands on China in regard to the incidents on the Yunnan frontier are justified by the unexpectedly unreasonable attitude of the Chinese.

The Peking correspondent of the *Mainichi* has sent the following telegrams, both dated June 22:—

The Chinese contention against the French demands in connection with the Yunnan incident is to the following effect.—The South China revolutionaries made the arrangements for the insurance in French territory. The French Governor-General of Annam queried their conduct, although he may not have given them assistance, and the revolutionaries were conveyed to Yunnan by the French railway. It is consequently most improper for France to demand the recall of the Viceroy of Yunnan, and it is unreasonable to demand compensation for the murder of French soldiers by Chinese while the Chinese investigation as to whether the culprits were troops or revolutionaries is still in progress.

The French Government has recently instructed Admiral Sab to proceed to Canton at an early date to take up the position, on the ground that there are often cases of outrages and rebellion in the Kwangtung and neighbouring provinces.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

HONGKONG PLAGUE REFUGEES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 27th June.

Since the opening of the marshes on the 8th inst. on the Canton bund, for plague refugees from Hongkong, fifty-four persons have been admitted for treatment, of whom forty have died.

FOREIGN FLAG ON CHINESE LAUNCHES.

It is reported that the steam-launch owners at Kowloon are also taking steps to prohibit the launches from flying foreign flags under false pretences.

DETECTIVES FOR THE NAVY.

The Canton high authorities have received instructions from Peking to appoint a number of detectives in the Canton navy.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The office of the Canton Preparatory Constitutional Government Investigation Bureau has been opened and is attached to the names of the Provincial Treasurer, Tso-tai Wong To Yu, who has been appointed director of the Bureau and the Provincial Treasurer, the Provincial Educational Commissioner, the Provincial Judge and the Salt Commissioner as members of the committee.

LING NAM COLLEGE.

A number of students of the Canton Ling Nam College have recently completed their course of studies, and the distribution of certificates will take place on the 3rd prox. The director of that college has written to H.E. the Viceroy inviting him to preside at the distribution.

RIOT LEADERS EXECUTED.

The two riot leaders, who were captured in Yumchow and brought to Canton some time ago, were yesterday beheaded in the presence of the Provincial Judge.

BOAT ACCIDENT.

On the 28th ultimo, at a o'clock in the afternoon, a cargo-boat, fully laden with sundry goods, was capsized by the strong current near Pak Sha, on the West River; she sank in a short time. It is not known if any lives were lost in the accident.

VICEROY INDISPOSED.

H. E. the Viceroy has been suffering from toothache for some time. Recently his indisposition became much worse, his jaws becoming badly inflamed. His Excellency is now under medical attendance and is unable to accord interviews.

A GOVERNMENT BANK.

The office of the Canton Kai-toung Yen Hang, a Government Bank, a branch of the Tu Chi Pu Bank, was yesterday opened at Ho Pan street, in the new city, for transaction of business.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Canton Waterworks Company has notified the residents of the city that their service of water supply will be available from the 13th day of the 6th moon.

ADMIRAL SAH.

Admiral Sah Chuan Ping, who was appointed Admiral of the Kwangtung province some two years ago, has not yet been able to be detached from the Pei Yang squadron to proceed South to take up his appointment. It is now learnt from Peking that the Imperial Government has recently instructed Admiral Sah to proceed to Canton at an early date to take up the position, on the ground that there are often cases of outrages and rebellion in the Kwangtung and neighbouring provinces.

MYSTERIOUS FIND AT SINGAPORE.

BODY OF EUROPEAN GIRL IN FISHERMAN'S NET.

A sensation has been caused by the find, in a fisherman's net at Sijilap, of the body of a European infant.

Mr. Maulefitch reported the incident to the chief police officer yesterday, says the *Singapore Free Press* of the 27th ult., and Detective Inspector Payne was sent out immediately to inspect the scene.

It is credibly reported that in addition to its five demands, the French Government asked for privileges in regard to the working of seven mines in Yunnan. A concession relating to these was obtained by an Anglo-French syndicate some years ago, with a proviso that the syndicate should return the concession to China if it did not commence to work the mines within three years. As the syndicate failed to begin work within the stipulated period, the Chinese authorities have been endeavouring to get back the concession. It is to this affair that the French request relates, and it is therefore believed that Great Britain is concerned in it. China is extremely indignant at the French demand. The Peking Government consider that it is entitled to ask the French Government to dismiss the Governor-General of Annam and pay compensation for the losses sustained by China through the use of the French railway by the revolutionaries. About half of the Powers are in sympathy with China. It is consequently considered that the French Government will have to make some concession.—*Kobe Herald*.

THE CANCER BACILLUS.

REPORTED JAPANESE DISCOVERY.

In view of the visit to Japan of the world-famous bacteriologist Dr. Koch, it is interesting, the *Japan Times* remarks, to note that a remarkable medical discovery has been achieved by a Japanese physician, although it still requires the general approval of the medical world. Mr. Kei-ru Youida, a practitioner of Shitaya, has been engaged in investigating the cause of cancer since the celebrated novelist, Keiyo Ozaki, died of the disease some 15 years ago. Now he declares that he has discovered the cause of the disease, which has hitherto troubled so many brains. According to Mr. Youida's opinion, cancer is caused by a bacillus having a shape like that of the influenza-bacillus or typhoid-bacillus. He has tried if animals such as dogs, cats and monkeys could be infected with the bacillus, with the result that some inoculations proved successful and others otherwise. As to the method of curing the disease, he proposes to adopt the injection system, that is, to weaken the force of the bacillus and finally destroy it by injecting a medicine prepared especially for the purpose. He instances a case of tongue-cancer being cured by this method. Moreover a case of breast-cancer and two of womb-cancer, which could not be healed in the Tokio University Hospital have been cured by Mr. Youida.—*Kobe Herald*.

3d inst.

In the Police Court, this morning, Mr. J. R. Wood presiding, two public chair coolies were arraigned on charges of using insulting and abusive language towards Mrs. E. G. Lane, of Des Vaux Villas, the Peak, and demanding more than their legal fare. It was stated in evidence that the lady engaged the chair yesterday afternoon outside the Peak tram station to return home. She discharged the coolies outside her house, paying them more than their legal fare, but they demanded *china*. On being refused they took up a position outside the door and used most obscene language. Of course, they were all denied by the defendants, who were nevertheless convicted. A fine of \$5 each, or in default fourteen days' gaol, was pronounced. The fines were paid.

LADY JORDAN: Mr. and Mrs. R. Ripponay and another English lady have just travelled by the South Manchurian Railway en route for England. The treatment they received at the hands of the railway authorities appears to have caused much satisfaction, and a strongly worded telegram was sent to the British Legation in Peking on the subject with a request that it should be conveyed to *The Times*.

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YOK

PALACE LTD presented Rear Admiral Sir H. Headworth Lambton to the Emperor of Korea on 22nd June. Admiral Lambton was subsequently entertained to luncheon at Prince Ito's residence.

The Budget Committee of the Duma has decided to submit the Shanghai-Vladivostok steamship service but rejected a proposal that a subsidy should be given to the Tsingtao-Vladivostok service.

A coolie, who was accused of picking a purse containing forty cents from a competitor's pocket in the Shao-ki-wan Theatre last Sunday, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in the Police Court on Monday.

A NORWEGIAN sailor was ordered to pay \$5 in the Police Court last Monday, for assaulting the boatswain on board the *Tonsvarden* on Sunday. Accused admitted that he was intoxicated and did not know what he was doing.

TWO sampans were capsized in the harbour at about half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, caused no doubt by the sudden gust of wind which sprung up about that time. As far as we can learn there were no lives lost.

TWO wealthy men of Haikang have subscribed a large sum of money for the establishment of a factory to manufacture satin. They have already sent their representatives to Japan to investigate the silk manufacturing industry.

The Chinese steamer *Awanai* (C. M. S. *Kwong-fu*) went aground at Port Hamilton on the 23rd ult. She carried 100 Chinese labourers for Vladivostok. The *Hisoum Nissu* (C. M. S. *Kyoto Maru*) proceeded to the rescue from Chafsoo.

THE premises of the old Shanghai Club, which have to make way for the new building to be erected on the same site, came under the auctioneer's hammer on 23rd June and were disposed of by Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co. for Tls. 7,500.

THE Japanese Government has presented a medal to Captain Gomes Pereira, in command of the Brazilian training ship *Buenaventura Constant*, now at Yokohama, in appreciation of his rescue of the twenty Japanese who were on the verge of starvation at Victor Island.

A SICK berth steward of the Royal Naval Hospital was arrested last Sunday night at Wanchai for representing himself as the Captain Superintendent of Police. His arrest was due to a report made by a foreign woman residing in Queen's Road East. Accused was charged in the Police Court on Monday, and remanded.

POLICE Sergeant Clarke, of No. 2 Police Station, placed three coolies under arrest last Tuesday afternoon, charged with being in unlawful possession of three tons of coal. The coal was suspected of having been stolen from a junk. One of the accused was found guilty of theft, and was sentenced to a fortnight's gaol. The others were discharged.

IT is reported that, as a result of Admiral Satō's recent visit to the scene of the disaster to the training ship *Matsu-shima*, it has been decided not to refloat that vessel. It appears that owing to the distance of the locality the work would be extremely costly even if it could be successfully accomplished, and, as the ship is already nineteen years' old, the expenditure of a great sum on refloating and repairing would hardly be justified.

WHILE out for a "constitutional" along Queen's Road West last Sunday afternoon, a coolie named Wong Ng suddenly came to the conclusion that he was sadly in need of a bath. Walking up to a shop window where he had seen displayed some soap, Wong walked coolly up to the counter and, picking up three bars, strode away. The rest is superfluous. The gool authorities will see that Wong gets his bath regularly for six weeks.

A FINE of \$5 was what the master of cargo boat 1050 had to pay in the Police Court, last Thursday, for making fast to the steamer *Hawu* while she was under way in the harbour on Wednesday. Accused was in too much of a hurry to wait until the steamer came to a standstill to take delivery of the cargo. Presumably he expected that the discharge would take place immediately he was seen. The seeing part of the business, however, was done by a policeman, who carried out his duty by towing the cargo boat to the Water Police chamber.

AN excellent dinner was provided at the Kowloon Hotel last Saturday evening, and the large number of guests who attended thoroughly appreciated the host of good things which were provided. The band of the 10th M. L. I. was present, and played excellent music which was greatly enjoyed. To-day the "Glorious Fourth" the management will be "at home" from 4.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.—A bar will be installed on the lawn to provide better service than before and a new system for paying cash or signing chits will be introduced for band nights.

IN the Marine Court, last Thursday, before the Hon. Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Policeman A. C. Burford charged Au Kwei, master of the licensed steam launch *Aero Po* with unlawfully failing to have legibly painted on each bow and stern of his launch in English and Chinese the number of passengers she is allowed to carry on the 22nd ult. in Victoria harbour. Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the defendant. It was contended that the master had nothing to do with the alleged offence, but that it was the owner's duty to see that everything was lawfully adhered to. The case was dismissed.

THE new N. Y. K. steamship *Komo Maru* is to sail from Yokohama, on the 29th July for Europe on her maiden trip, an extra sailing to the Nippon Yuzen Kaihatsu's regular fortnightly service. This steamer is the first of a series of six sister ships built or building specially for the Company's European services. The *Komo Maru*, which was built at the Mikuni Bishi Yard of Nagasaki, is of steel, of double bottom, and classed 100 A. 1. at Lloyd's. Her length is 480 ft., beam 50 ft., and depth 40 ft., gross tonnage being 8,607. She is fitted with two sets of triple-expansion engines, and has developed a speed of 16.6 knots at the official trial. Her passenger accommodation is 83 first, 32 second, 12 intermediate and 120 steerage. Her saloon, state rooms, social hall, drawing room, smoking and spacious promenade deck are fitted with every modern improvement, electric light and electric fans being used freely all over the ship. Her cargo capacity is 1,290 tons (dead weight 2,000 tons), and, being fitted with derricks for lifting heavy weights up to 40 tons, she is a fine cargo carrier. Besides the usual ports, the *Komo Maru* will call on Geoda on her maiden trip outward.—*Telegraph*.

Shipping.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Amigo, Ger. ss., 822, Fransdien, 2nd July.
Halibut 26th June, and Holbow 1st July.
Rice, Pigs and Cattle—J. & Co.
Aachenland, Br. ss., Galloway 15th June.
Kuchinozu 20th June, Coal—D. & Co., Ltd.
Brasmar, Br. ss., 2,316, S. L. Sarby, 27th June—Moli via Kuchinozu 20th June,
Coal—Wellman & Co.

China, Am. ss., 3,186, D. E. Friesl, 2nd July.
San Francisco 2nd June, Honolulu 8th
Yokohama 20th, Kobe 21st, Nagasaki 23rd, and Manila 20th, Mails and Gen.—
P. M. S. S. Co.

Christian Ende, Nor. ss., 2,283, E. Hille, 28th June—Moli via Kuchinozu 20th June,
Coal—Wellman & Co.

Courtfield, Br. ss., 4,807, J. Wiseman, 25th May—Moli 20th May, Coal—M. B. K.
Daijin Maru, Jap. ss., 900, I. Sakurai, 2nd July—Swatow 1st July, Gen—O. S. K.
Durham, Br. ss., 1,362, J. Jenkins, 2nd June—
Saigon 18th June, Rice and Gen—
Chinese.

Earl of Douglas, Br. ss., 2,761, J. Jameson, 1st July—Port Kembla 10th June, Coal—M.
M. & Co.

Empress of Japan, Br. ss., 3,039, Henry Pybus, R.M.R., 25th June—Vancouver 1st June, and Shanghai 22nd, Mails and Gen.—
C. P. R. Co.

Fausang, Br. ss., 1,410, H. S. Malkin, 25th June—Hongkong 23rd June, Rice, J. M. &
Co.

Fooshing, Br. ss., 1,423, E. Woolley, 27th June—Hongkong 25th June, Coal, Corke
and Patent Fuel—J. M. & Co.

Fumi Maru, Jap. ss., 1,569, Mori, 25th June—
Balik Papan 16th June, Bulk Oil—A. P.
S. Co.

Gregory Apcar, Br. ss., 2,061, S. H. Benson,
1st July—Calcutta 10th June, Peking and
Singapore 26th, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.

Halford, Nor. ss., 1,066, R. Rooneyberry,
3rd July—Amy 1st July, Oil—Aagaard,
Thoresen & Amy.

Helicoris, Br. ss., 2,970, J. W. Martin, 1st July—Chinawangtang 23th June, Ballast—
G. L. & Co.

Johanne, Ger. ss., 952, Ipland, 1st July—
Halibut and Holbow 30th June, Gen.—
J. & Co.

Kaiting, Br. ss., 987, H. Matthias, 2nd July—
Cebu and Illoilo 28th June, Wood, and
Sugar—B. & S.

Kohsichang, Ger. ss., 1,300, C. Rosifsky,
27th June—Bangkok 20th June, and
Holbow 26th, Rice and Teakwood—B. &
S.

Kora, Gr. ss., 1,100, W. Schmidt, 1st July—
Bangkok 24th June, Rice—M. & Co.

Lord Stanley, Br. ss., 3,072, J. Cunningham,
27th June—Newcastle, N. W., via Macao
6th June, Coal—A. K. & Co.

Machew, Ger. ss., 996, R. G. Zollner, 30th July—
Bangkok 20th June, and Swatow
29th, Rice and Wood—B. & S.

Meefoo, Ch. ss., 1,339, J. MacArthur, 3rd June—
Canton 3rd June, Gen.—C. M. S.
N. Co.

Minnesota, Am. ss., 13,323, Chas. Austin, 3rd
July—Seattle via Ponto 2nd June, and
Shanghai 30th Gen.—N. Y. K.

Montenegro, Br. ss., 3,953, W. Davison, 23rd
June—Vancouver 26th May, and Shang-
hai 21st, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Mortlake, Br. ss., 1,737, F. W. Batten, 24th
June—Fremantle 10th June, Sandalwood—
Gillman & Co.

Nanshan, Br. ss., 1,651, Jones, 1st July—
Saigon 22nd June, Rice—B. & Co.

Onsang, Br. ss., 1,972, R. Cox, 14th June—
Moli 7th June, Coal—J. M. & Co.

Oriel, Br. ss., 3,020, G. Niddrell, 27th June—
Moli (Japan) 21st June, Coal—B. & Co.

Phranang, Ger. ss., 1,003, F. V. Mangeldorf,
2nd July—Bangkok 22nd June, and Koh-
sichang 26th, Rice, Teak-wood and Salt—
B. & S.

Providence, Nor. ss., 700, C. Cornelissen,
3rd June—Bangkok 21st June, Rice—
Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Quaria, Ger. ss., 1,145, H. Madsen, 3rd June—
Hongkong 30th June, Coal—S. W. & Co.

Quinta, Ger. ss., 987, H. F. Stahm, 3rd July—
Wakamatsu (Japan) 26th June, Coal—
S. & Co.

Rajah, Ger. ss., 1,275, R. Petersen, 26th June—
Bangkok 16th June, and Kohsichang
20th, Rice and Salt—B. & S.

Shibetoro Maru, Jap. ss., 2,76, S. Atsumi, 27th
June—Moli 20th June, Coal—O. S. K.

Siam, Dan. ss., 2,344, H. Cortes, 3rd July—
Kobe 23th June, Gen.—M. & Co.

Siberia, Am. ss., 5,055, A. Zeeder, 21st June—
San Francisco 26th May, and Shanghai
18th June, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S.
Co.

Slimongan, Dut. ss., 2,202, H. Vos, 30th June—
Samarang 21st June, Sugar—Yuen Fat
Hong.

Slogau, Br. ss., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 1st July—
Halibut and Holbow 30th June, Rice—
B. & S.

Skramstad, Nor. ss., 860, P. M. O. Haemp,
3rd July—Saigon 28th June, Rice—
Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Sumatra, Ger. ss., 507, Meikken, 12th June—
New Guinea 21st May, and Palao Id. 2nd
June, Copra—M. & Co.

Sungkang, Br. ss., 987, G. H. Pennefather,
27th June—Cebu and Illoilo 23rd June,
Gen.—B. & S.

Taming, Br. ss., 1,116, A. Somerville, 3rd July—
Manila 20th June, Gen.—B. & S.

Tosa Maru, Jap. ss., 3,610, J. Nagao, 26th
June—Seattle 20th May, and Shanghai
21st June, Coal and Copper—N. Y.
K.

Wakamiya Maru, Jap. ss., 4,713, T. Yamaki,
3rd July—Honolulu 14th June, and
Singapore 27th, Cotton, Twine and Gen.—
N. Y. K.

Yesso Maru, Jap. ss., 2,129, Aoki, 27th July—
Kuchinozu 26th June, Coal—M. B. K.

SAILING VESSELS.

Tutoplis, Br. ship, 2,810, Stewart, 1st June—
San Francisco 5th April, Case Oil—S. O.
Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels **From** **Agent** **Due**

Kowloon W. Y. Stock, H. A. L. July 4

Tilliwong Samkran, J. C. J. L. July 4

Dortmund Shanghai, P. M. Co. July 5

Saxonia Shanghai, H. A. L. July 5

Tourane Manila, H. A. L. July 5

Kumano Maru Saigon, H. M. M. July 6

Katherine Park Japan, N. Y. K. July 6

Wakasa Maru Shanghai, N. Y. K. July 6

Capri Singapore, C. & Co. July 6

Nikko Maru Japan, N. Y. K. July 7

Sanuki Maru Singapore, N. Y. K. July 8

Shibano Maru Japan, N. Y. K. July 12

Kensington Calcutta, M. & Co. July 17

P. Sigismund Sydney, M. & Co. July 22

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 51.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	ADJUSTMENT FOR PRESENT QUOTATION THURSDAY.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$210,000	\$2,000.50*	Final of £3 on gold and £1.10, on new shares for 1st year ending 31.12.07	50%</td